

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 14, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 55° 2 p.m. 61°
Humidity 47° 33°

December 14, 1913

Temperature 6 a.m. 61° p.m. 64°
Humidity 84° 59°

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.08

2807 晚七廿月十年寅甲

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1914.

一拜禮 號四十月二拾英

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TO-DAY'S

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN ATTACKS AGAIN FAIL.

GREAT SUCCESSES BY RUSSIA AND SERBIA.

Will Italy Join in the War?

[Renter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Further Attacks Repulsed.

Dec. 14, 1.25 a.m.
The evening official statement issued in Paris states that German attacks north-east of Ypres and on the railway station at Asper were repulsed.

A Balkan Settlement.

Bulgaria has accepted the Greek proposal for the appointment of a mixed Commission in regard to the frontier disputes.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Dec. 13, 5.55 a.m.
The midnight communique issued at Paris says there is nothing to report.

The Kaiser's Health.

Dec. 13, 5.55 a.m.
The Kaiser's physician, interviewed by an American correspondent in Berlin, said that the alarming reports of His Majesty's condition were unfounded. The bronchial catarrh from which His Majesty was suffering had been accompanied by fever, but the fever had gone. His Majesty was now up and convalescent, and was receiving visitors, but would have to remain indoors for some days. He would be able to return to the field in a week or ten days.

4,000 German Prisoners Taken.

Dec. 13, 6.25 a.m.
A Petrograd communique says:—The Germans on Thursday and Friday made renewed desperate attacks on the Novo-Lowicz front, day and night, but were repulsed. The German losses were enormous. At several places we made successful counter-attacks with the bayonet.

At some other points on the left bank of the Vistula front the enemy retired slightly. There was stubborn fighting south of Oradow on Thursday, when we captured four guns and 4,000 prisoners. The fighting was continued on Friday with equal severity.

Considerable Austrian forces have appeared on the ridges of the Carpathians from the River Danavetz to Baligrod, attempting an offensive.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

The Goeben's Unsuccessful Effort.

Dec. 13, 3.20 p.m.
A Petrograd communique states that on Friday afternoon the Goeben, accompanied by the gun-boat Berkisatvet, attempted to bombard Batoum, but, the forts opening fire rapidly, they retired after firing only fifteen shots, doing insignificant damage.

Italian Demands on Turkey.

Dec. 13, 3.20 p.m.
A message from Rome states that the Foreign Minister, speaking in the Chamber, said that Italy had insisted on exemplary reparation for the Hodeidah incident, but the Ottoman Government had replied that communication between Constantinople and Hodeidah was interrupted. (Loud murmurs.) He had telegraphed again demanding immediate reparation (Loud cheers).

A number of Deputies, amid cheers, strongly insisted that Italy's honour and dignity should be upheld.

Vain German Attacks.

Dec. 13, 4.55 p.m.
To-day's communique issued in Paris says:—Yesterday was particularly quiet. The enemy's activity was mainly shown by intermittent cannonades. The enemy made, however, three violent infantry attacks south-east of Ypres, which were repulsed. We made substantial progress at Bois-le-Prete. The enemy in the Voges made several attacks on Mother Henri Beacon, north-west of Senones, which were repulsed.

Servian Successes.

The Servians on the extreme left have forced the enemy across the river Drina.
The Servians also continue to drive the Austrians back in a northerly and north-easterly direction.

[Official Telegrams from the British Foreign Office.]

Great Servian Victory.

Dec. 11, 11.55 p.m.
The Servian victory over the Austrians is now complete. The enemy's resistance is broken. On December 8th, the Servians captured 21 officers, 8,853 men, 9 machine-guns, 6 howitzers and a great quantity of stores.

End of African Rebellion.

The following is from the Governor-General of South Africa:—The rebellion is now practically at an end. Only small bodies of rebels remain at large. Yesterday Wessels at Serfontein surrendered with 1,200 men. In all about 70,000 rebels have been captured. The operations have concluded with a minimum of losses to the Union Forces.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special editions of yesterday:—]

Enemy Evacuates Yser Canal.

Dec. 12, 5.40 p.m.
A Paris communique states:—The enemy has completely evacuated the west bank of the Yser canal, northward of the ferryman's house, and we have occupied that bank.

There have been artillery combats in the region of Arras. Our batteries silenced the enemy's batteries in the district of Nampool.

German Batteries Destroyed.

Our heavy artillery, in the region of the Aisne, silenced the German field-guns and completely destroyed a howitzer battery. There have been artillery duels at Soine and infantry engagements north-east of Vailly, also at Parthes and Bois-de-la-Gravie. All ended to our advantage.

The enemy's artillery has shown but little activity on the heights of the Meuse, whereas ours demolished two of the enemy's batteries, one being of heavy calibre and the other an anti-aircraft battery at Dauxoende, westward of Vignanelles-las-Baton Chatel, where we have also blown up a blockhouse and destroyed several trenches.

Allies Consolidate Their Positions.

The communique continues:—Between the Meuse and the Moselle there is nothing to report. There have been artillery duels in the Voges and the region of Senones. We consolidated positions which we had gained on the preceding day.

Russians Repulse Germans with Heavy Losses.

The Russians have repulsed the Germans everywhere with heavy losses to the enemy.

Servians Occupy Lazarevatz.

The Servians continue to advance, and, in the north, have occupied Lazarevatz.

Servian Congratulations.

Dec. 12, 10.5 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that the Servian Government has telegraphed its congratulations on the naval victory to Sir Edward Grey, who replied:—expressing the British Government's sincere thanks. He added:—We are filled with admiration at the brilliant victories recently achieved by the gallant Servians, greatly contributing to the success of the common cause.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Dec. 11, 10.5 p.m.
The Paris Temps announces that the Ministry of Marine states that it is reported that the cruiser Friedrich Karl has been sunk by a mine in the Baltic Sea and that most of the crew were drowned.

[The Friedrich Karl was launched in 1902 and completed in 1904. Her displacement was 8,858 tons and she was armed with four 8.2-in., ten 5.9-in., ten 3.4-in. and fourteen smaller guns. Her speed was 20.5 knots.]

The Naval Fight.

Dec. 11, 10.20 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that Vice-Admiral Sturdee reports that the total British casualties were seven men killed and four wounded. No officers are included.

Dec. 12, 6.5 a.m.
The Admiralty has no confirmation of despatches from Buenos Aires, received in New York, to the effect that the British victors over the German cruisers included the Shannon, the Achilles, the Cochrane and the Natal.

These despatches state that the Germans were caught between British and Japanese squadrons and that the Scharnhorst fired until her guns were submerged. The Nürnberg was caught after an exciting chase. She refused to surrender and fought till she sank.

The Prinz Eitel Probably Engaged.

Firing has been heard off the Ohlman island of Mochoa. It is believed that an engagement between the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and a British warship is in progress.

Other German Boats Flee.

The German warships Karlsruhe and Kronprinz Wilhelm have fled to the vicinity of San Vedia, Chile. The British are pursuing the enemy, whose supply ships have been destroyed.

Japanese Congratulations.

Dec. 12, 3.20 a.m.
The Japanese Minister of Marine has telegraphed to Mr. Winston Churchill heartfelt congratulations on the splendid British victory near the Falkland Islands.

Mr. Churchill replied that the success was largely owing to the powerful and untiring assistance of the Japanese Fleet. The expulsion of the Germans from the East was complete. Their return would be extremely difficult and hazardous. Commerce was now free from Mozambique to South America.

Trench Re-taken.

Dec. 12, 12.50 a.m.
The evening communique issued in Paris says a very violent German attack in the region of Ypres was repulsed. The trench which was reported in the afternoon as reached by the Germans was retaken by the French.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

Important Capture.

Dec. 12, 3.20 a.m.
The capture of Vermelles is important. It threatens the German communications on the main road from Lens to La Bassée.

Another Cathedral Destroyed.

Dec. 12, 3.20 a.m.
It is reported that Soissons Cathedral has been destroyed by German artillery fire.

La Bassée Captured.

Dec. 12, 6.5 a.m.
The Daily Mail correspondent in Northern France telegraphs that the French captured La Bassée after a brilliant infantry attack.

Russians Doing Well.

Dec. 11, 11.25 p.m.
An official report issued in Petrograd says that in the Mlava region a vigorous German offensive movement was repulsed on Thursday, the Russians pursuing the enemy's columns which, at some points, withdrew in disorder.

On Wednesday night and on Thursday the Russians repulsed seven desperate attacks in the region north of Lowicz, inflicting enormous losses.

In the region south of Oradow the Russians are continuing the offensive, and on Thursday, in spite of tenacious resistance by the Germans, captured several German guns and 2,000 prisoners.

British Consul Arrested by Turks.

Dec. 12, 12.30 p.m.
Renter's correspondent at Rome reports that Turkish gendarmes on November 11 forcibly arrested the British Consul at Hodeidah, who had taken refuge in the Italian Consulate. The news reached Erythraea on November 20 and the warship Giuliana was despatched immediately. She arrived at Hodeidah on December 3. The Italian Ambassador at Constantinople has demanded reparation.

British Mission to the Pope.

Dec. 12, 3.20 a.m.
Sir Henry Howard has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to His Holiness the Pope.

[Official Telegrams from British Foreign Office.]

British Trade Improving.

The Board of Trade announces that the recorded value of exports of British produce in November was £24,800,000, excluding the very large value of commodities exported to France for the use of the Army.

The value of imports in November was \$53,000,000, an increase of \$4,400,000 over October.

Over 7,000,000 cwt. of wheat were imported into the United Kingdom in November at an average price of 42s. 10d. per imperial quarter.

Austria and Germany Feel the Pinch.

In Austria the price of wheat has nearly doubled, being 76s. 9d. per quarter in Vienna in November. Maximum prices are being fixed.

Cocoa in Hamburg at the end of November was selling at 142/- and 145/- per cwt. for two standard descriptions, as compared with 58/- and 65/- for the same descriptions in London.

Captured from the Turks.

The India Office announces that on the capture of Kurme, which was reported on December 8, 1,100 prisoners and nine guns were taken.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The French have captured La Bassée after a brilliant infantry attack.

The Germans have completely evacuated the west bank of the Yser canal.

In all about seventy thousand rebels have been captured in South Africa.

It is reported that Soissons Cathedral has been destroyed by German artillery fire.

The Russians have repulsed the Germans everywhere with heavy losses to the enemy.

The Italian Foreign Minister says he has telegraphed demanding immediate reparation over the Hodeidah incident.

The Kaiser's physician states that the alarming reports concerning the health of the Kaiser are unfounded.

The Servians have captured 21 Austrian officers, 8,853 men, nine machine-guns, six howitzers and a great quantity of stores.

In the naval action off the Falkland Islands the British casualties were seven killed and nine wounded.

The Goeben, accompanied by a gunboat, attempted to bombard Batoum, but rapidly retired after firing only fifteen shots.

It is reported that the cruiser Friedrich Karl has been sunk by a mine in the Baltic Sea and that most of the crew were drowned.

NEWS.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

"Jottings by the Way" appear on page 4.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

The week-end sport is reported in this issue.

Some good fighting was seen at Saturday's boxing tournament.

General news and an article on Martin Luther and the war appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Wednesday, December 16.
Sale of China and Curios—G. P. Lammert's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.
Friday, December 18.
Sale of Liquors, G. P. Lammert's Sales Room—11 a.m.
Saturday, December 19.
Y.W.C.A. Sale of work at St. Paul's College.
Saturday, January 30.
Garden Fete, H.K. University, 3—7 p.m.

Cemetery for Indian Soldiers.

War Office officials have visited Woking and have decided to prepare a Memorial Cemetery for Indian soldiers dying in England after returning here wounded from the front. In the meantime the bodies will be temporarily interred at Brookwood.

NOTICES

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NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if
taken when necessary, effect a
radical cure of this erstwhile in-
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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to
European officials and merchants
in this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
chu and Hakka.Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong" Tele-
graph office or direct to No. 14,
Queen's Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd Oct. Dec., 1914.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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Our own special Blend of India & China Teas, 85 cts. per lb.
Roasted & Ground daily, the Best Java Coffee, 75 cts. per lb.
Absolutely the best Cup of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Scones, Cakes,
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H. R. WARING,

ACTING MANAGER.

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and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add. "Phoenix." O. C. MOOSO.HONGKONG TURKISHBATH &
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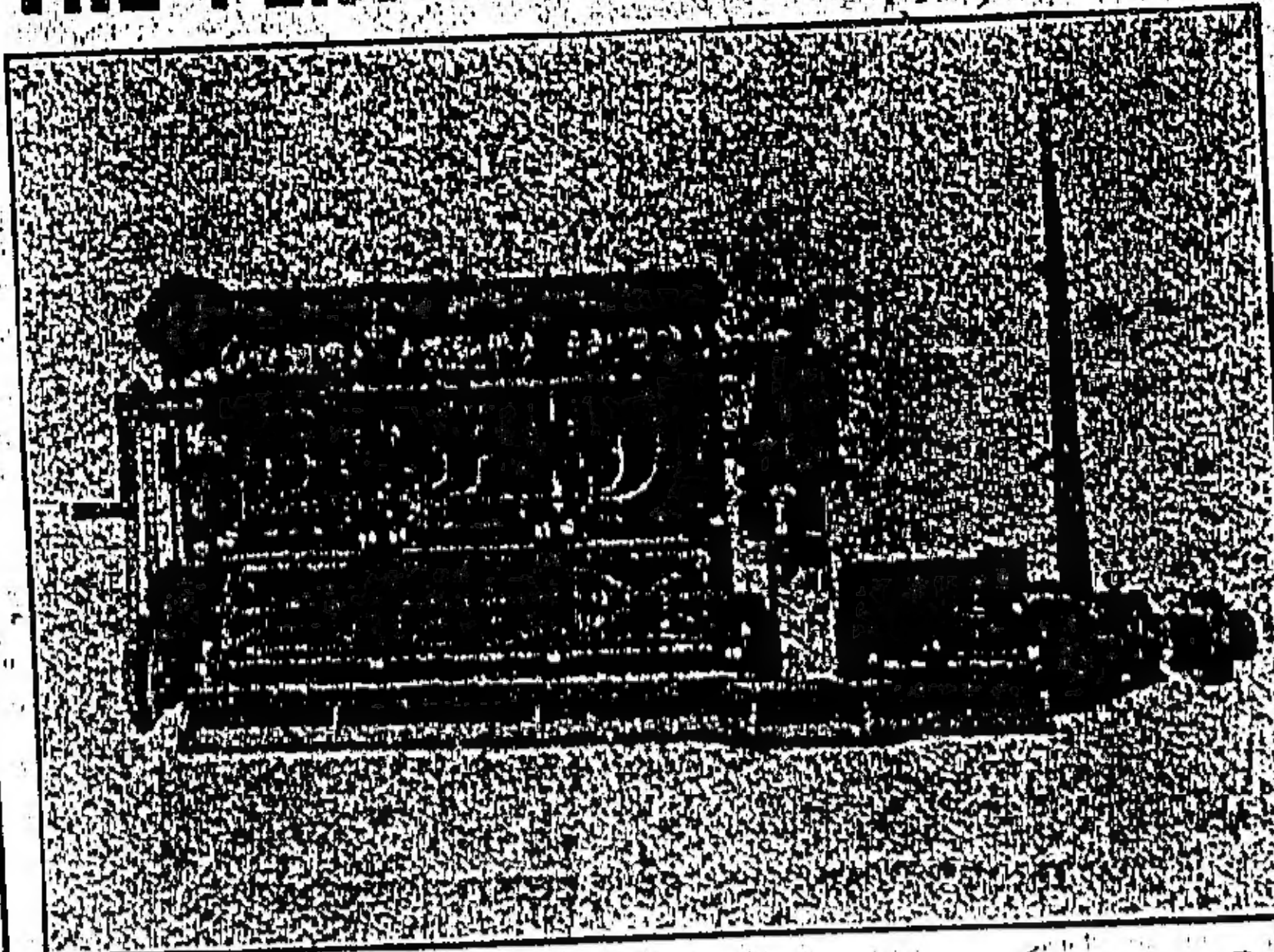
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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Russia's Part.

Their simplicity, which is
characteristic of the Russian com-
mon people as a whole, makes it
easy to lead them in a right
direction as well as in a wrong
one, and for that reason much
depends upon the Russian officer.
That he is capable and competent
in all the arts and devices of
modern warfare he has already
amply demonstrated and during
what remains of the war the great
Russian army is destined to oc-
cupy in the eyes of the world of
onlookers a very pre-eminent
position. Russia has already
practically disposed of Austria-
Hungary as a fighting unit in the
great struggle for mastery, and
no power on earth can now do
more than temporarily delay the
day when she will join hands
with her allies in Berlin to dictate
the terms of peace.

Daily Press.

Robber Bands in China.

There is always a danger in
China of becoming so accustomed
to endemic plague—whether of
small-pox or of pirates—as to re-
gard them as a part of the essen-
tial order of things, until some
manifestation affecting foreign
interests or of extraordinary
magnitude forces the matter into
general notice, but even then the
attention given to the problem
rapidly vanishes when the partic-
ular incident is concluded.
White Wolf and the Tai On
piracy did this for China's plague
of pirates, and for a time an ex-
aggerated significance was at-
tached to them, but it is neces-
sary to avoid the tendency to go
to the other extreme and accept
them as a part of the natural or-
der of things in China. The rob-
ber depredations usually occur in
remote places, and it is but
rarely that they directly affect
foreign interests; but in so far
as, even when taking place in
remote corners of the interior,
they affect the general tranquillity
and good government in China,
they are of vital concern to for-
eigners, and it would be fatal to
lose sight of their existence.

China Mail.

Will the German Aircraft Attack
England?Personally we are of opinion
that there is very little probability
of any serious aircraft attack on
England, and we are equally cer-
tain that should such an attack be
attempted it will meet with such
a lively reception that the would-
be destroyers will never be able
to tell the tale of their experiences
in the Fatherland. Britons may
rest easy in mind regarding the
Teutons' raid on old England, for,
while it is not impossible that the
enemy's aircraft may reach our
shores, it is more than probable
that they will ever be able to
leave them. The mere thought
of such an enterprise indicates
the terrible plight in which the
Germans now find themselves
and if a German-organised air-
craft raid is sanctioned by the
German War Staff it will only be
in the nature of a forlorn hope—a
last despairing rush at the country
that has proved too strong for
the arrogant Teuton. Our own
opinion is that there will be no
such raid, but as one should not
estimate the actions of the Ger-
mans by any rational standard, it
is perhaps as well that every
precaution should be made to
give any such audacious attempt
an effective coup de grace.

The N. D. L. S. S. Heesen.

Surprise was expressed at
Melbourne on the morning of
September 3 when it was announced
that the Norddeutscher Lloyd
cargo steamer Heesen was seen
off Port Phillip Heads. The
steamer was from Bremen direct,
and had not spoken anybody for
forty-three days. The captain
was thus in ignorance of the war,
and sailed guiltlessly into the
hands of the authorities. The
Heesen is a vessel of 5,108 tons,
and left Bremen for Sydney and
Melbourne on July 15.For a good middle seal in
Carte or Table of the Best
Wines & Liquors of the Best
—ALEXANDRA CAFE

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1864

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MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1913.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Rohilla's Grave.
The rock on which the hospital ship Rohilla went ashore is admitted to be one of the most dangerous spots to navigation on the East coast. It has been responsible for countless wrecks, and has quite an unenviable reputation among mariners. It can often be seen quite distinctly at low water. One very curious and interesting thing about it is that it is full of fossils of what appear to have been snakes, and local legend has it that the reptiles were numbered among those that fell victim to St. Hilda.

Generous Contribution from an Arab Chief to P.W. Fund.

Bashire, November 1.—Sheikh Isa, the ruler of Bihrem Islands, has this week contributed 5,000 rupees to the Prince of Wales' Fund. Bihrem is situated on the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf and is the centre of the pearl fishery, an industry which perhaps has suffered most in consequence of the war. The Sheikh's revenue has also suffered severely in consequence.

Holland's War Loan.

Amsterdam, Nov. 2.—In connection with the projected Dutch loan for military purposes, the *Hanvelblad* learns from The Hague that the Government will be empowered to force the largest Dutch taxpayers to participate in the loan in proportion to their means; if the total of 250,000,000 florins is not voluntarily subscribed. The interest on the forced participation will be lower than on the voluntary subscriptions.

Diamonds and Radium.

In an address at the Royal Society, Sir William Crookes, the President, mentioned the curious fact that diamonds exposed to the action of radium became highly radio-active, and that this activity continued for years with apparently undiminished force. Sir William produced a diamond which had been exposed to radium for some months, about twelve years ago. After the exposure it was found to be highly radio-active, and affected a photographic plate. Though it had never been near radium since, it was now practically as active as ever, in spite of the fact that it had been carried about in his pocket and subjected to the drastic treatment of being boiled in strong acids.

Canton Gambling Monopoly.

The Kwangle Syndicate has obtained a gambling monopoly for three years. The Government revenue will be \$4,200,000 annually. The Syndicate will purchase paper from a Government mill to the value of \$10,000 monthly. Gambling will be by Shanghai and Paopiao lotteries. It is provided that Shanghai tickets be from 5 to 20 cents each and Paopiao tickets at any sum not exceeding \$10.

New Government Posts.

According to a White Paper issued to-day, the number of additional posts created in consequence of legislation since 1908 was 15,897, of which 5,287 were established and 10,610 temporary. Of these 2,314 established and 9,181 temporary had a maximum salary of £150; 2,712 and 1,292 a maximum salary of £200; and 301 and 36 a salary exceeding £200. Of these, 2,133 established and 9,887 temporary were appointed without competition, and 3,254 and 623 were appointed after competition (open or limited). The appointments without examination include cases of persons promoted or transferred from an existing situation in the public service obtained after competition.

East-End Trade Revival.

The report for October of the Medical Officer of Health as to the effect of war upon employment in Stepney says the tailoring trade is inclined to be slack, except in the businesses where military uniforms are being made. No case of distress was found in workshops or out-workers' premises. The cabinet-making trade is very quiet. In other trades the large number of men enlisting makes work more plentiful for those who are left. Carmen who worked half time only have now been put on full time again. Casual workers also, in many cases, have been finding more work.

NOTICE



Why not put a Victor-Victrola in your home this Christmas?

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MARTIN LUTHER AND THE WAR.

A correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* writes to that paper as follows:—

We in England regard the War as "made in Germany." The Germans, on the other hand, label it "made in England." The spirit of Militarism and Pan-Germanism that has made this war inevitable is thought by us to be the logical outcome of the philosophy of Nietzsche, but according to the German Press the responsibility for having disturbed the peace so passionately desired by Germany should be divided between Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Winsan Churchill. Herr Reinhold Wagner, however, informs us that it was "Edward VII. of England—the greatest criminal against humanity in the twentieth century"—who brought about not only this war, but the Russo-Japanese War and the revolt of the Hereros in South-West Africa. "It was his desire and aim that Germany's overseas trade should be destroyed; her navy annihilated, and her colonies taken from her. . . . To satisfy his greed and his craving for power and to gratify personal malice against his nephew on the German throne, Edward VII. did not scruple to set the world in a blaze and let loose the forces of war." That such things should be said (seriously apparently) of Edward the Peacemaker only shows to what desperate straits some people are reduced in trying to find excuses.

It seems, however, that we have all English and Germans alike, been guessing wrongly; and a correspondent in the *Church Times* "sets us all right" by informing us that it was not Nietzsche, but Martin Luther, who was the arch-criminal that brought about the War. "Without Martin Luther there would have been no *Tritschke*, no *Barnabai*." The chief crime of the followers of Martin Luther seems to be that they "reserve to themselves the right to decide in all matters of faith and doctrine" whereas "Catholics accept what the Church chooses to give them." It was not so much what the Church chose to give as what she chose to sell that Martin Luther found himself unable to accept. The letter continues: "This war is a war, between the right to make your ethics for yourself and the obligation to accept those ethics which God, in His infinite wisdom, has decreed for you." The Protestant (which term, I

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Barton, Major R., Artillery Mess, London P. O.
Bongniu Miniere Compagnie, San Francisco.
Brandt, Dorothy Lyman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Cohan, Sydney, Hongkong Hotel, London.
Collins, Passenger Oriental, Bangkok.
Erikson, Mrs., Peak Hotel, Bangkok.
Ginsang, Fochow.
Heise, Hongkong Hotel, Manila.
Kulliemann, Manila.
Makingscen, 4200 Building House, Seattle.
Oanlay, Cholon.
Phoenkachun, Bantam St., Makassar.
Pongee, San Francisco.
Sanchiong, Bantam St., Makassar.
Siddah Cangany, Nanjangud, Sigan, Saigon.
Yee Koa Chong, 97 Connaught Road, Thames.
W. B. ELWES, Superintendent, Hongkong, Dec. 10th, 1914.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Aleher, Yokohama.
Bouman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Chueghong, Shanghai.
Itaihang, Yonlo Street, Antung Jap.
Paul Pedrini, Hongkong Hotel, Yokohama.
Powlingohong, Yokohama.
Quanyeng, 70 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.
Socolnik Astor, Saratow.
Suzanne Terrain, Post Office, Shanghai.
Tongwoo, Kobe.
A. B. SORESENSEN, Acft. Superintendent, Hongkong, Dec. 11th, 1914.

suppose, includes not merely the Low Church, but all Nonconformists) neither wishes to make his ethics for himself nor denies his obligation to accept the ethics which God has decreed for him. He claims the right, however, to go to the fountain-head for these ethics.

We are told that, "If in the great scheme of things punishment lies in seeing the result of our actions, then the saddest soul in the universe to-day is that of Martin Luther." Personally I should think that he would feel other emotions besides sadness at the thought that the present awful conflict could possibly be attributed to his influence and teaching.

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EXCITEMENT ON THE KOREA.

German and British Officers Arrested.

Says the *San Francisco Examiner* of November 3: Acting under instructions from the Navy Department in Washington, Admiral Charles F. Pond, supervisor of neutrality of the port of San Francisco, yesterday caused the arrest of four German navy men and two English army officers, who arrived on the Pacific Mail liner Korea. The six men arrested were: Pretzely, Egan, lieutenant of the German gunboat Geier. Sauerbeck, Wilhelm, lieutenant of the Geier. Pabrich, Friedrich, petty officer of the Geier. Streiber, Paul, chief gunner of the Geier. Robertson, Major D.S., under orders from London to report for duty.

Lawson, A. B., formerly an officer in the English militia. The Germans were taken aboard the United States cruiser Cleveland, and will be held pending investigation.

Lawson was released when he proved that he holds no commission in the British army, and Major Robertson was released on parole, to report when called on. The German gunboat Geier is in Honolulu harbour. The two commissioned and two non-commissioned officers are on active

service, and, under the neutrality laws, none of the officers or men of a warship flying the flag of a warring nation may leave the port in which the vessel is lying.

If the Geier is interned, as seems probable, its officers are not supposed to leave that port. The men said yesterday that they were on furlough, and that their places were taken by German reservists resident in Honolulu.

Admiral Pond, in explaining the situation last night, said: "My orders came directly from Washington and I can give no official explanation. It is clear, however, that the four Germans might be making their way back to Germany, and as they are on the active list of a still active war vessels this government thinks there should be an investigation."

"As for Major Robertson, he is technically on active service, being under orders to return home. Lawson showed that he is not on active service, and was released."

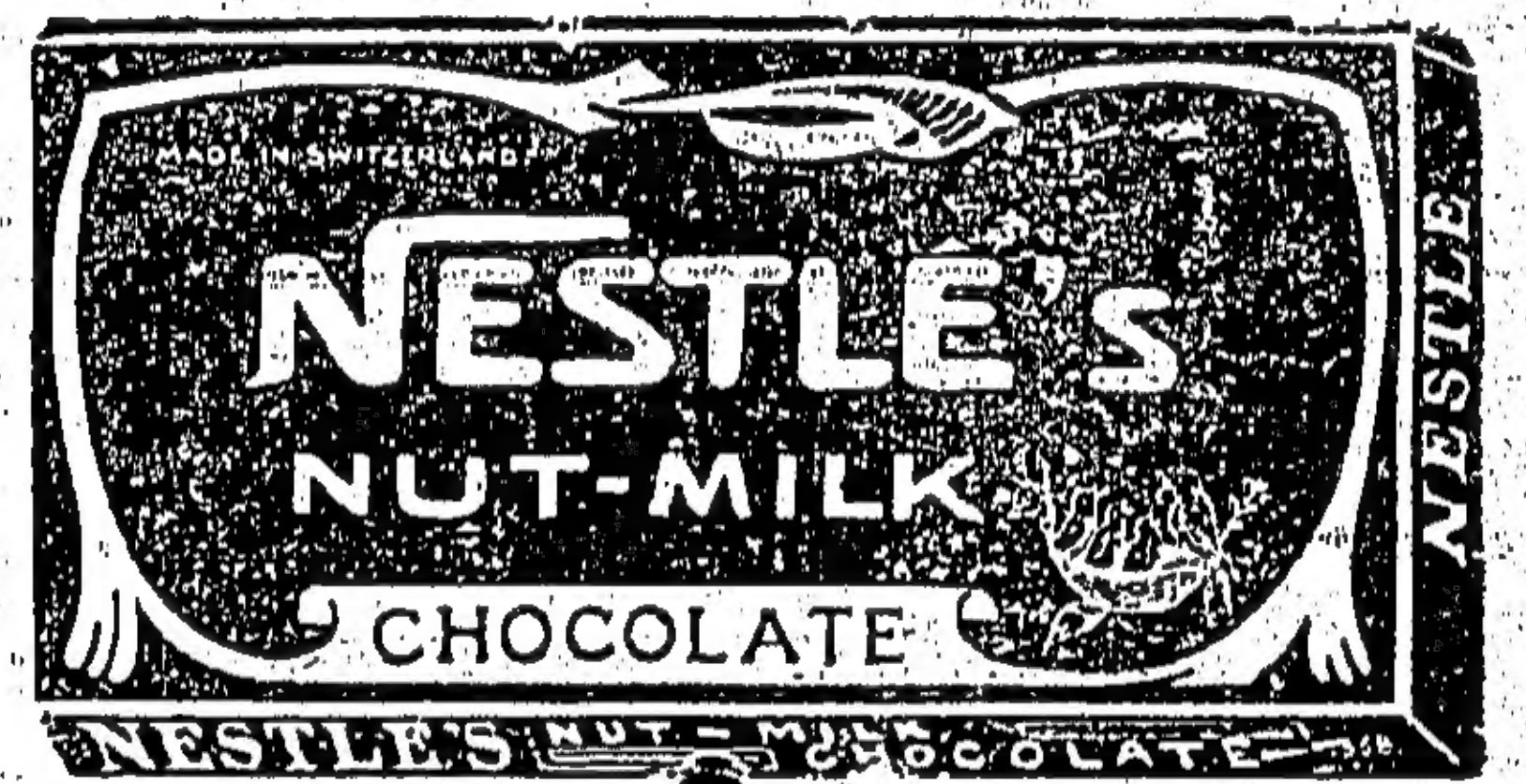
"The matter will be taken up in Washington, and I expect further instructions."

The arrests were made by Lieutenant J. Woodworth of the Cleveland, who followed the customs tug alongside the Korea in a motor cutter, manned by sailors and with four marines as an official bodyguard.

All the arrested men took the matter good-naturedly, and the other passengers lined the starboard deck and waved them goodbye as they sped up the bay in the little motor boat.

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MARRIAGE.

MILLAR—HENDERSON.—At the Union Church on Saturday 12th Dec. by the Rev. C.H. Hickling John Malcolm Millar C.M.S.N. Co., to Isabella Henderson, Dumbarton, Scotland.

BURNETT—DRAPER—BENTLEY. On December 8, 1914 at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Shanghai before Sir E.D.H. Fraser K.C.M.G., Consul General, B. Carr Glyn, eldest son of William Edward Burnett, Chefoo, to Florence Mary, only daughter of John Draper Bentley, of Shanghai.

DEATH.

HENING.—At Shanghai Esther Lyell Hening, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S.E. Hening, four and a half months.

DEANE.—On December 7, 1914, at the Shanghai General Hospital Frederick S. Deane, aged 46 years.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

德律風報館香港總局設在德輔道中

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1914.

MISSIONARIES OF PROGRESS.

Missionaries in China have their critics as well as their partisans, but it is matter for general agreement that many of them do work of the utmost value so far as the spread of education and of a knowledge of modern medical methods is concerned. A deal of good is done, too, in the realms of science and ethics, and to-day the missionary is beginning to realise that if China is to be helped on to a higher plane of morality—and after all that is the only justification for the presence of missionaries in any country—something more must be done than the mere preaching of the Gospel on dogmatic lines. China does not want to be the prey of warring denominationalists; it is to be hoped, indeed, that she will be saved that experience. But a few plain, homely lessons urging the need of a new standard of morality would, if received and acted upon, bring about a needed purification of her national life.

With these thoughts in mind, we are glad to note that a campaign has recently been started by the American Y.M.C.A. having as its object the enlightenment of the people in regard to the great industrial possibilities of the country, if only merchants and officials were to agree to "play the game." In the course of the campaign, meetings have been held in most of the big cities from Peking to Canton, and while the religious side of the work has not been lost sight of, special emphasis has been laid on social and economic development. These new missionaries of progress have gone to work on lines far removed from the ordinary type of religious propaganda. Especially have they concentrated their energies on showing the Chinese people what the nation loses through the potent influences of "squeeze." For example, charts were circulated showing in a striking manner that, notwithstanding her vast resources and possibilities, China has been beaten by Japan in the silk trade, and by India in the tea trade, simply because the Chinese merchant has resorted to adulteration and like methods of making a little more profit. The fact has also been illustrated that China's coal supply is larger than that of any other country—one hundred times larger than that of France or Germany—but that no attempt has ever been made to utilise it as it might be utilised, and the reason given why such huge quantities of mining machinery in the country have been allowed to become idle and rusty is that "squeeze" again has been the predominant factor. The same lesson has been drawn from some disastrous railway ventures; while, to show how China has been missing her opportunities, it has been explained that China, with an area 270 times greater, has less trade than Switzerland.

It is well that a few wholesome facts such as these should be brought home to the Chinese people, and especially to the officials, who are at the bottom of so much of the hindrance to the country's industrial development. It may be many years before such lessons begin to have any visible effect, but that is no reason why the points should not be driven home. If missionaries can only help to form public opinion along healthy lines in these directions, they will be doing a far more useful work for China than by merely contenting themselves with pleading with the common people over nice metaphysical subtleties which they can neither understand nor appreciate, and which, if they did so, would be of no use to them whatever.

War Loan Scrip.

We have before taken notice of the fact that many German traders had the audacity, when their national war loan was raised, to tell creditors abroad—in neutral countries as well as in England—that instead of remitting the amounts due they were investing them in the loan and would forward the scrip in satisfaction of the debts. We now observe that the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce has called the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the matter, and that the latter have sent an intimation that, in their opinion, acceptance of the scrip in settlement of debts payable by traders in Germany to merchants in the United Kingdom would be contrary to law and could not be permitted. We should have thought that this was so obvious that it hardly required an authoritative declaration, but may be it is better, on the whole, that it should have been made, as some people might have thought that they were powerless to do anything but accept the scrip. One day the ordinary rules of law will again come into force, and then the debts will have to be paid.

Macao Shows the Way.

A piece of news which we published on Saturday showed that Macao is setting an example which Hongkong would do well to follow. A new reservoir is being built for the storage of sea water, and this water is to be distributed by specially-laid pipes for use in extinguishing fires and also for the flushing of sanitary appliances. The latter point is the one which most concerns Hongkong, and Dr. Fitzwilliams, and those who think with him, will have in Macao's action a further argument for urging the authorities to adopt the water carriage system here. If the system can be worked in Macao, it can also be worked in Hongkong, and it is high time our officials stopped inventing excuses and set seriously about making Hongkong a thoroughly modern city from the sanitary point of view.

Queer Charity.

From a Home paper received this morning we read of a disgraceful case of profit-hunting, under the guise of charity, which has recently come before the magistrate at Bow Street. A young woman was charged with obstructing the footway, while offering for sale leaflets relating to the Kaiser. "Help the poor Belgians!" was her cry while exhibiting her wares; and, naturally, people bought. Her employer, who appeared as witness in her favour, coolly acknowledged that the firm had forty of these girls selling the leaflets; that the girls were allowed half the proceeds, that five per cent. was handed to the Belgian Relief Fund and that the firm took the rest. The magistrate thought so highly of this charitable arrangement that he fined the girl ten shillings, with the alternative of a week's imprisonment. It is good to hear that a house doing business on these lines has been shown up.

The Ready Giver.

It is not, perhaps, too early in the day to say a word as to the success with which the Hongkong Telegraph and S. C. Morning Post joint appeal for tobacco money for the soldiers is meeting. Everybody is giving so willingly that one is almost ashamed to "badger" them. A refusal, indeed, seems to be an unknown thing. Busy men have been "held up" in the middle of the morning and, instead of recommending the petitioner to go where tobacco may never be wanted, they have cheerfully put down their money. During the dinner hour at one of the hotels on Saturday night, ten dollars—a dollar a man—were collected inside of five minutes. A lot has been said about the freemasonry that exists among smokers, and true enough it is that it is hard to find a smoker whose pouch or case is not at the service of the first comer, even though he be a stranger. No man worth the name grudges a pipeful of tobacco. But our readers have been asked for more than a pipeful, and at a time when they have many calls on their purses; notwithstanding which, they have—smokers and non-smokers alike—given generously, and are continuing to give.

DAY BY DAY.

JUST A CHEERY WORD OR TWO AS YOU PASS ALONG: SUCH AN EASY THING TO DO—JUST A SMILE OR SONG: YOU MAY COMFORT SOOTHE OR REST SOME POOR, WEARY, ACHING BREAST. THOUGH THE WORLD FORGET IT, DEAR, HE'LL REMEMBER—NEVER FEAR.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 58; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 47; clear.

The Mails.

French Mail.—Expected to arrive to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 4 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Count the Columns.

On Saturday the Telegraph published 42 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.11-16d.

Grass Fire.

A grass fire at Repulse Bay caused damage to shrubs. The police and some coolies put out the flames.

Small Fire.

On Saturday the Fire Brigade was called to a fire at the Alexandra Cafe. A chimney had caught fire. No damage was done.

Dog Shot.

An Irish terrier dog found wandering during prohibited hours without either a muzzle or a collar has been shot by the Police.

Clothes Stolen.

Dr. McKenny, Babington Path, reports to the police that some person has stolen from the lawn two counterpanes and a bath towel, valued at \$15.

Chinese Crushed to Death.

At the Cement Works, on Saturday, a Chinese was crushed to death by a stone-crushing machine. The body has been removed to the mortuary.

Arrested for Alleged Embezzlement.

By virtue of a warrant, Detective Henderson has arrested a man named U Hing-cheung in connection with the alleged embezzlement of \$3,200 from 370, Queen's Road Central, on the 25th ult.

Bijou Theatre.

Despite various other attractions there was a good house at the Bijou Theatre on Saturday night, when a new programme was entered upon, the chief features of which were the Wells v. Blake Fight, and a thoroughly good three-part comic, "A Race for a Husband."

Electrical Engineers' Meeting.

The first meeting of the Hongkong Local Centre of the Institution of Electrical Engineers will be held in the Royal Artillery Theatre, Victoria Barracks, at 9 p.m. on December 16, when Col. W. Baker Brown, member, will deliver a lecture entitled "Some Military Uses of Electricity." The members of the Local Centre extend a cordial invitation to all ladies and gentlemen interested.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 12.35 p.m. to-day:—
Cyclone or Typhoon.—E. of the Ladrones or Mariana Islands, direction unknown.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FIASCO.

German Dreams Which Came to Naught.

As all who knew the heart of the majority of the South African people foresaw, the rebellion there has soon fizzled out. In the words of the official announcement from the seat of government, it has now become an affair rather for the police than the military to deal with. When this gets to the ears of the Kaiser and his hopefuls we wonder what they will think of the falling to pieces of their cherished dreams. There is no doubt that the German War Lord hoped great things from the sowing of the seeds of discord in South Africa—more probably from this part of the British Empire than from anywhere else. He vainly imagined that Britain's foes of yesterday would be stalwart protagonists to-day. He regarded the South Africans' expressions of loyalty to the British Crown as so much hypocrisy—a mere veneer to cover their concealed feelings of hatred. But of one thing, and the most important, he failed to take account—the miracle worked on the Afrikaners by a few years of life under British justice and fair-play. He built his schemes on a poor foundation, and, like a house built upon the sand, they quickly toppled to the ground.

Ambitious Plans.

Some idea of the ambitious nature of the Kaiser's plans may be gained from the terms of the Treaty which had been entered into between the German Government and the traitor Maritz. This document was recently made public, and the Treaty purports to have been entered into between the Imperial Government of German South-West Africa, as representative of the German Emperor, on the one part, and General Maritz on the other, the latter being described as acting in the name and on behalf of a number of officers and men who were prepared to declare the independence of South Africa.

Counting Unhatched Chickens.

We need not go into the clauses of the Treaty in detail, but it is interesting to note that they provided that when any part of South Africa became independent it should be so recognised by Germany, and a bargain was made whereby Germany should secure Wolfisch Bay and the islands opposite German South-West Africa, as well as the Cape Province, while the independent States were to take possession of Delagoa Bay. That was all on the basis of the revolt being successful. But the possibility of failure was also considered in the Treaty, which laid down that, in that event, rebels who entered German territory would be "recognised as German subjects and treated as such." Well, the revolt has failed. And seeing that no fewer than 70,000 rebels have been captured, there must be very few who are enjoying the questionable honour of being regarded as German subjects.

Will Italy Come In?

Turkey has been up to her old games again. By daring to arrest the British Consul in the Italian Consulate at Hodeidah she has administered a dual insult, and at the moment it looks as if, by so doing, she is adding to the number of her antagonists. From the tone of the speeches delivered in the Chamber at Rome, it appears very much as if Italy were on the verge of entering the war, and if she does enter it, it will be a sorry day for poor old Turkey. There is no doubt that the bulk of the Italian people have long favoured intervention on the side of the Allies, and now that a good reason for taking the step has presented itself, we should not be surprised at any moment to hear that Italy is in the lists. Such a development would serve to hasten the smash-up of the Powers ranged against the Allies. Powers who even now appear to be on their last legs.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

There is nothing new to report as to the situation in Hongkong. True, the fat coolie who loafs at the corner of Duddell Street, neither toiling nor spinning, attempted to do a little work yesterday; but, according to the latest bulletins, he is once more resting on his laurels, his hurdies and the Queen's Road kerbstones.

"This will be no joke for the British Isles" is what our educated compositor set up, the other day. We had thought that at least geography was taught in the collegiate establishments of Hongkong; and that the graduates thereof would know that Britain ranks as rather more than an islet.

A local "boy" recently devoted three hours to trying to put a polish on his master's regimental badges—which had been carefully oxydised only the day before. As his efforts seem to have met with some measure of success, we would suggest enlarging his sphere of usefulness by giving the manners of some of the aristocracy of Hongkong a month or two's rubbing. One never knows what one can accomplish till one tries.

Canton is reported to have started a factory for prisoners. Weren't there enough of them there already, then?

We sometimes almost believe statements that we see in Trans-Pacific papers; but that Mr. Hilaire Belloc is "the foremost military critic of Europe" is not one of them.

If a contemporary's computation is correct, the late Admiral Mahan must have entered the U.S. navy at the tender age of three. But perhaps it was to the Marine Light Infantry that he was gazetted at that age.

"A Charitable Golf Club" is the heading that appears in one of the columns of Friday's Telegraph. The most charitable thing in that line that we can conceive of would be one that could club the nonsense out of some of these war poets.

A Philadelphia paper has the following tasteful and prophetic headline: "Ex-Officer Swallows Mercury; Will Die in a Few Days."

"Germans are being brought out to stiffen the Austrians," said Reuter, one day last week; from which we may conclude that there has been more falling out among rogues.

The imaginative gentleman who had no trouble in getting—just in a friendly way—an interview with Earl Kitchener, has made a host of enemies for himself in Hongkong by his statement that "the Germans feared the English, particularly the Scotch."

From a story in The Smart Set: "These he wrapped, with great care, in a copy of the Manila—" (Advertisement rates on application.) Even Manila papers would appear to have their uses.

Eh—Ehr—Teh—Ni—Yi—Lu—Ko—Lo—Tu has been appointed 4th Class Noble. We don't know the gentleman, but we condole with him over the infliction of any honours that will involve additions to his signature.

A letter, thrown on the screen as part of a cinematograph play at the Victoria Theatre the other night, spoke of a society for the prevention of lunacy among Government Officials. We are convinced that the author of the play meant nothing personal—at any rate as regards Hongkong.

We learn from German sources that the invasion of England is postponed. There's nobody like the Kaiser for consulting the convenience of others as well as for tempering justice with mercy. Evidently he wanted our people at home at least to have Christmas Day free.

SMOKIN' SOLDIER MEN.

It ain't no bloomin' 'oliday, A' standin' in a trench, With water risin' round your knees, 'Nd all the air a' stench. It ain't just what the foemen does That makes us blighters grouch; It's just because we haven't got Some 'baccer in our pouch.

I ain't no learned scholar, I haven't got the knack; But, when a German 'its me, I promptly 'its 'im back. Yet it's sometimes weary waitin' 'Nd chilly waters gripe; 'Tis then I bless the 'appy thought That made me bring my pipe.

Sometimes I sit right through the night Thinkin' 'nd a' dreamin' Of home 'nd wife 'nd kiddies bright.

Hell busts out a' screamin', Upon my pipe I set my teeth; The time to set is ripe. I either have to obarge the foe, Or stop to charge my pipe.

Then, when we've finished with the foe,

We gets back to our trench, Right happy that we met the rash With not a man to blench.

'Nd then we all lights up our pipes

'Nd starts to dream again. Along the line red spots glow out From smokin' soldier men.

SANITARY BOARD.

The orders of the day for to-morrow's meeting are:—

Minute by the President of the Sanitary Board relative to authorising Sanitary Inspectors to enter premises and inspect and seize food in accordance with section 83 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903.

Report of Committee appointed to consider the best means of dealing with the present insanitary condition of certain lanes and passages which are used in common by two or more tenants.

Report from the Government Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of November, 1914.

List of legal proceedings taken by this Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, No. 1 of 1903 for the month of November, 1914.

THE KAISER'S ESCAPE.

Confirmation of Thiel's Air Bombs Incident.

Amsterdam, November 6.

A telegram from Breda to the Nieuw Rotterdamse Courant says that the report of an attempt against the German Emperor at Thiel is confirmed by an inhabitant of a village behind the battle-line in Flanders, who has just arrived in Breda.

On Sunday morning last, as he was making his way from Ingelmonster to Thiel, this man was passed by five grey motor-cars, travelling hurriedly. In the second car he saw the German Emperor. Soldiers with rifles in their hands were seated on the footboards of each car.

On Tuesday afternoon he was at Thiel, and learned that the Kaiser had been at Thiel on Sunday afternoon for half an hour, during which period he reviewed the "troops." About twenty minutes after the Emperor's departure six aeroplanes arrived over the town, into which they dropped fifteen bombs. Four or five of these missiles failed to explode, but those which burst were of great destructive power. One of them struck a house close to the Hotel de l'Avenir, in which the German Staff was quartered, and the house was severely damaged.

The officers, who were in the staff offices at the time, were not injured. Other bombs fell on houses and in the market-place, causing much damage. The Town Hall also suffered severely. German soldiers opened fire on the aeroplanes, and although the inhabitants thereupon promptly betook themselves to the cellars, twenty civilians were seriously wounded. Two soldiers in the street were killed, and some officers were wounded.

All the documents in the staff offices were immediately collected, and the Staff, including the Duke of Wurttemberg, left in motor-cars, probably for Ghent.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

Kowloon C.C. v. The University.

These teams met on the Kowloon ground on Saturday and the result was a comfortable win for the home side. This was mainly due to the effective bowling of Kay, who took eight wickets for 18 runs in one ball short of nine overs. De Rome played a fine innings of 55 not out for the winners, while for the losers Wei Wing-lock carried his bat through with a score of 29 out of his side's total of 47. Scores:—

Kowloon.	The University.
F. Sutton, b Turnbull	0
J. P. Robinson, c Ng Sze-yuen, b Turnbull	13
Li Man, l.b.w., b Turnbull	35
F. J. de Rome, not out	55
Major Robertson, c Ng Sze-kwong, b Marley	38
K. R. Maonskill, b Marley	0
W. L. Weaver, c Marley, b Turnbull	4
J. H. Mead, c Marley, b Turnbull	2
Dr. Forsyth, c Ng Sze-kwong, b Marley	11
W. Kay, c Ho Wing-yuen, b Turnbull	0
L. J. Blackburn, not out	6
Extras	17
Total	181

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Turnbull	18	2	81	6
Anderson	6	1	19	0
Ng Sze-kwong	3	0	16	0
G. E. Marley	8	0	48	3

University.	Kowloon.
Ng Sze-kwong, c Munn, b Kay	0
Ng Sze-yuen, c Robinson, b Kay	0
G. E. Marley, c de Rome, b Kay	5
Wei Wing-lock, not out	29
F. A. Redmonds, b Kay	2
Chan Yat-kwong, b Macaskill	1
H. W. Turnbull, c Forsyth, b Kay	0
C. G. Anderson, b Macaskill	6
Chan Wing-to, c Macaskill, b Kay	0
R. Anderson, b Kay	0
Ho Wing-yuen, b Kay	0
Extras	4
Total	47

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. Kay	8.5	2	18	8
K. H. Macaskill	8	1	25	2

H.K.C.C. v. Craighower.
The Club were at home on Saturday to the Craighower C.O. and administered a severe defeat. The visiting team did quite well in securing the runs they did—52—both Braga and Vivash doing well, but when the Club faced the bowling of Craighower it proved to be very weak and some fine hitting displays were the order of the day. Pearce, who hit all round the wicket in fine style and made a sparkling contribution to the day's cricket, secured thirteen fours and on two occasions put the ball well out of the ground, while Hooper, Leigh-Bennett and Mitchell added considerably to the total of the team. The scores were:—

Craighower.	H.K.C.C.
R. Pearson, c Pearce	0
T. G. Norris, c Pearce	1
R. A. Carvalho, l.b.w., b Pearce	14
J. V. Braga, l.b.w., b Anderson	34
R. Bass, c Hooper, b Head	23
W. H. Vivash, c Pearce, b Anderson	20
H. H. Taylor, b Anderson	1
L. A. Rose, b Stokes	7
B. G. Sutherland, not out	13
D. Kharas, c Anderson, b Maas	3
S. Jex, b Maas	0
Extras	26
Total	162

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. Pearce	6	0	23	3
R. Hancock	6	0	19	0
R. Anderson	9	0	35	3
E. B. Reed	4	0	22	1
R. A. Stokes	6	0	16	1
M. M. Maas	2	0	2	2

Hongkong.
T. E. Pearce, retired... 74
F. S. Leigh-Bennett, b Taylor 32
E. J. R. Mitchell, b Pearson 41
O. A. Hooper, retired... 56
B. P. Thrusfield, not out 8
R. A. Stokes, b Pearson 0
R. Kennedy, b M. Anderson 0
M. M. Maas, E. B. Reed and R. Hancock did not bat.

Extras	...	21
Total (three wks.)	...	232

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. H. Taylor	13	0	57	1
R. G. Sutherland	7	1	27	0
R. Pearson	8.4	0	57	2
R. A. Carvalho	2	0	27	0
J. V. Braga	8	0	43	0

C.S.C.C. v. Police.
This game was abandoned at a late stage of the game, the tail-end of the Police Team failing to put in an appearance at the wickets, and also failing to field, this last named onerous duty being carried out by Chinese substitutes. The bowling of Bird was phenomenal. Eleven of his overs saw ten maidens, only three runs and three wickets. The scores were as follow:—

Civil Service.	Police.
P. T. Lantilo, c and b Kelly	6
C. P. Martyn, c Pitt, b Kelly	25
F. A. Bidden, st. Pitt, b Kelly	20
R. C. Wicheil, l.b.w. b Grimmett	13
G. S. Helling, hit wkt. b Kelly	1
R. E. O. Bird, not out	10
R. C. Barlow, c Hogg, b Grimmett	0
C. Sara, c Pitt, b Bo. ker	21
F. Lioz, b Hogg	4
W. H. Edmonds, did not bat	12
E. W. Dawson, did not bat	0
Extras	6
Total	132

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hogg, b Martyn	1	0	8	1
B. Ker, c Bidden, b Wicheil	1	0	12	0
Pitt, b Bird	12	0	10	0
Hobinson, b Wicheil	10	0	0	0
Vincent, b Bird	0	0	8	0
Gerrard, b Bird	0	0	0	0
Watt, not out	0	0	0	0
Extras	8	0	0	0
Total	45	0	0	0

FOOTBALL.
H.K. Club v. Navy.
The Navy secured the points in a League fixture with the Hongkong Football Club on the latter's ground on Saturday afternoon in a game which was robbed of much of its interest by the disjointed play on both sides. The one-nil verdict which the Navy secured does not fully represent the trend of play; the margin would have been greater had not Jasper Clark for the home team done good work as custodian. The goal that was scored followed a job shot into the goal mouth which Clark "saved." He grasped it in order to put it well away when he was bundled into the goal, ball and all, by two burly sailors. The Naval defence was particularly safe, and though the home forwards did get through on occasion, some poor shooting was responsible for lack of goals.

The Club's forward line was weak, though Reillon and Mc Cubbins did well at defence. Reillon in particular doing well. The winners had the advantage in their bustling methods and if at times they did more work than was necessary they always had a good idea of the whereabouts of their objective and were consequently a little less scrambling than their opponents.

Police v. R. G. A.
By the odd goal in five, the Police went down to the R. G. A. Swann for the winners putting up all their goals. Kelly scored for the Police, while the second goal was the result of the Army defence putting the ball through its own goal. The game was a strenuous one and without doubt the victors deserved the verdict. Presently they kept up an attack and Swann brought their efforts to a successful conclusion with a well-timed shot. The initial lead which was thus gained was not of long duration, for from a penalty for handling in the forbidden area, Kelly put the ball through the soldiers' goal for the equaliser. Aimless play which followed saw Swann again in a favourable position and he scored the second point for the Army. Again the score was levelled by the Army putting through their own goal, but before the whistle went Swann, who was very much in the picture, put the third goal to his own and his team's credit winning a not very exciting game at the same time.

Queen's College v. Confucius Society.
Queen's College draw with the Confucius Society on Saturday at the Happy Valley. Some interest centred in the game on account of the meeting of two rival teams one of which, the Collegians, had the reputation of not having been defeated for the last three

PHOENIX CLUB.

Saturday Night's Successful Smoker.

A well-attended and highly successful smoking concert was given at the Phoenix Club on Saturday night, under the presidency of Mr. J. A. Tarrant. An excellent programme was gone through by some well-known local amateurs, whose contributions were fully appreciated. Mr. Chapple sang, in good style, "The Curlew Bell," and Mr. Mackintosh "Drake goes West." Mr. Hannibal showed himself to be in fine form with one of his popular comic turns, and Mr. Higginbotham, always welcome on a concert platform, sang "My Beloved Queen." Mr. Cawsey and Mr. England were both in good voice, the one offering "Parted" and "The Sailor's Grave," and the other "The Trumpeter" and "The Deathless Army." The ever-popular Mr. Kelphs, after singing "Bob down—You're Spotted," gave his own version of "Tipperary," which for the benefit of our readers, we print below, as being the most useful parody on the popular ditty we have yet seen. Mr. Komor distinguished himself as a *raconteur*. Mr. Gonzalez played two excellent violin solos and Mr. George Grimble, with his customary skill, acted as accompanist.

We are glad to add that, when the hat was passed round for the Soldiers' Tobacco Fund, the sum of forty dollars was very quickly raised.
Tipperary—Copyright Not Applied for.
Now all of you remember its the Kaiser's proudest boast, That with his fleet and mighty Army he'd invade our coast, So, Kitchener, and Jellicoe, came out along with French And the Kaiser now, he hears this row, from every British trench:—*Chorus*
It's a long way to Tipperary, it's a long way to go, You thought you would get to London, but you find it's mighty slow.
In the North Sea our lands are waiting; eager for the fight, So just to show we're not down-hearted let's all sing to-night. (Repeat Original Chorus)

TELEGRAPH CODES.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd., has issued the following information regarding telegrams to Great Britain:—
The Postmaster General of the United Kingdom announces that on and after the 14th instant, the following three codes, in addition to the four already authorised, may be used to the United Kingdom:—
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code (except separate mining and oil supplements).
Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code (except special rubber edition).
Mayers' Atlantic Cotton Code, 39th edition.

Only one code may be used in any one telegram and the name of the code used must be inserted under "Official Instructions."

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Mr. Bert Flatt's Success.

The amusing, eccentric and musical Mr. Bert Flatt, assisted by Miss Flo Brooks, opened at the Victoria Theatre on Saturday night, and gave a fine turn, introducing his celebrated saxophone, banjo and mouth-organ tricks. Mr. Flatt plays well, and the amusing "gags" sandwiched between his various musical performances contribute towards making his show highly entertaining.

The new pictures at the above house are too good to be missed; notably "The Usurer's Son"; and we understand that quite an exceptional war film is due shortly.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

For the Festive Season.

HAMS, GEES, DUCKS AND OWN FED

TURKEYS, CAPONS & CHICKENS.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS EARLY TO
AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

Arranging the Distribution of the Goods.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as the committee for the disbursement of the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for the Allied forces at the front, with power to add to their number:—
Messrs. Gaston Liebert, French Consul; P. Vistracten, Belgian Consul; D. W. Oraddock, W. A. Dowley, G. T. Lloyd, J. A. Tarrant, G. W. C. Burnett, J. H. Gardiner, T. Petrie, W. Barker, A. H. Milroy, Geo. J. R. Sayar, F. T. Chapple and F. Hicks. The first meeting of the Committee will be held on Wednesday next, at 5 p.m., at Messrs. A.S. Watson and Company's offices, fourth floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Since Friday last the *Telegraph* has received the following donations to the Fund:—
\$10.—Hon. Mr. Lun Chu-pak.
\$5 each.—M. S. Sassoon; F. Reichmann.
\$2.—H. W. Page.
\$2.—W. Humphrey.
\$1 each.—A. B.; Hee Sing; L. A. C. (Taiyuan); S. K.; J. Holloway; W. H. T. (Hsin Chang); A. H. B. (Fathah); S. W. W. Australia; J. H. Cameron (Scotch); Advance Australia; W. Budge; A. Dunrich; "Mao"; W. B. Hind; S. O. M. Soares; "A friend."

80 cents.—G.
80 cents.—Flo.
20 cents each.—P. S.; B. I.; Bob; R. E.; "Found."
The above totals ... \$ 44.40
Already acknowledged 130.90
Total to date ... \$ 184.30

Why the Police Began with "The Waiter Class."

At the Mansion House, while a charge was being heard against Theodore Schabert, a clerk, of Austrian nationality, for travelling outside his registration area, the Alderman (Sir A. Newton) said, "This man is of military age. Why has he not been interned?"

A police witness explained that owing to lack of accommodation the police had been instructed to arrest only "the waiter class" first.

The Alderman:—Lack of accommodation? That can now be remedied by a sentence of three months' hard labour.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

By kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel L. A. Watson, the Band of the 74th Punjab will be in attendance on Christmas Night and also New Year's Eve when a Special Menu will be provided. Tables should be booked early.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans, airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent, varying from \$20 to \$40.—Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms. Apply: H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 65 Bales Tobacco Leaves.
Terms:—As usual.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
SATURDAY, the 19th December, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Large Quantity of Silk & Fancy Goods comprising:—
Silk, Cashmere and Crepe Embroidered Dress Lengths and Blouses, Mandarin Coats, Kimonos, Dressing Gowns and Jackets, Silk Shawls, etc.
Gent's Silk Pyjamas & Shirts, Dressing Gowns & Jackets, etc.
Silk Embroidered Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cosies, etc.
also
A few rolls of Pongee Silk.
On view from Friday, the 18th December, 1914.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
SATURDAY, the 19th December, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street (for account of the concerned) WITHOUT RESERVE.
A Large Consignment of Swatow Drawn Work and Embroideries comprising:—
Bedspreads, Table cloths and Napkins to match, Tea Cloths, Table Runners, Pillow & Cushion Covers, Dress and Blouse Lengths, etc.
Embroidered Silk Crepe and Pongee Dress and Blouse Lengths, Silk Shawls, Silk and Linen Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs, Mandarin Coats, Carved Sandalwood Fans, etc., etc.
also
20 Rolls Pongee Silk.
On view from Friday, the 18th December, 1914.
Catalogues will be issued.
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having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 14th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers. Hongkong, 12th December, 1914.

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TO LET.—From January, Cheap, Top Flat, 51 Pottinger Street. On the gate of Central Police. Fine view of Harbour and Peak. Apply within.

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FANCY SOCKS
TIES
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"MONTAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic Port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

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D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000 Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 25,000	WEDNES., 23rd Dec. at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 30th Dec. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. Hori T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500	TUES., 15th Dec. at noon. TUES., 29th Dec. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon. WED., 13th Jan. at noon.
CALCUTTA, via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000	SATUR., 26th Dec.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 10,000	SAT., 26th Dec.
S'HAIR and Kobe	Jinsen Maru Capt. Ter da T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Dec.
S'HAIR and Kobe	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 18th Dec.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	TUESDAY, 15th Dec. at 5 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon T. 2,000	THURS., 17th Dec. at 11 a.m.

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PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	18,000 "	" 1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 2nd February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaka	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	15th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kiukiang	15th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	17th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinnua	22nd Dec. at 4 p.m.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinnua," "Taming" and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation, midships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

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Titaroom	JAVA	1st half Dec.	S'HAIR	1st half Dec.
Tibodas	JAPAN	1st half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Dec.
Tikembang	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	S'HAIR	1st half Jan.
Tipanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tikini	S'HAIR	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjilwong	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.

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Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 5th January.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.

via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

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" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	2nd Jan.	19th Dec.
Aldenharn	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 15th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 18th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 22nd Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun..... A. H. Stewart... WED., 16th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

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LOG BOOK.

Diesel Engine Troubles.

Writing to one of the home engineering papers on the subject of Diesel engines, correspondent relates the following experience:—In the year 1906 I was in charge of a Diesel engine of two cylinders, developing 160 h.p., and during the course of the first eight months had obtained sufficient experience of both the good and bad points of these engines. From the point of view of an attendant and man-in-charge, I had to note down every difficulty that confronted me, and its cause and the remedy that I could think of, on the spot. We are tired of all the eulogy that is circulated both by scientists and interested parties. There is now very little to be heard about the advantages of the Diesel. What we want is open criticism on the real working of these engines. In Bombay there are many now running for textile machinery, and there is reason to believe that in every place the running of these engines has not been found smooth enough to compare favourably with that of the steam engine. But the strange thing is that the difficulties or inconveniences experienced are not allowed to see the daylight as they are in England and America. As regards the Bray accident, I had a similar misfortune, and was saved because of the absence of the oxygen gas. I started my engine as usual at 6 a.m., and it worked well up to 9 a.m. I was in the engine-house at that time, when I heard loud reports in one of the cylinders, and the engine came to a standstill within half a minute. On opening the cover and valves for inspection, I discovered that the end of the fuel valve box, the flame plate and the tip of the needle valve were fused in such a way that the flame seemed to have made a passage or channel from the cylinder towards the air vessel through the valve box. Had my air bottle been charged with oxygen, I would perhaps not have been able to write this letter. On minutely examining the parts, I could safely ascribe the accident to the needle valve remaining open when it should have been closed, and naturally the fuel kept being blown into the cylinder, and the ignition caused by the excess of oil easily got free passage into the body of the valve chamber, and so on its passage the flame fused the metal in its contact. This very thing seems to have happened at Bray. How this valve needle remains open is put down in my notes thus:—The asbestos packing used to prevent leakage of air from round the needle valve gets so hard after some time that further screwing of the gland, instead of stopping the leakage, holds the needle so fast as to overcome the pressure of the spring which presses the needle to its seat. In the report of the Bray accident it is stated that the attendant was standing by the air pipe and heard some air leaking. Obviously, this leakage was from the needle gland; the oil atomising air pressure was therefore reduced. But during the suction stroke of the main piston, large quantities of air and oil must have found free passage into the cylinder, owing to the valve having remained open; thus there must have been more ingredients for combustion in the cylinder than are to be expected under usual circumstances, and the result was a violent explosion, and this having got into the atomising valve box, met with the oxygen there. How oil got into the air pipe can be explained thus:—That before starting the engine this valve box was charged by the hand lever of the pump. This had probably overflowed the chamber, and the few strokes of the engine done by starting air must have added more oil to the chamber (because the governor admits the maximum quantity of oil during the first few strokes until it begins to act at usual speed). The fuel valve needle was perhaps not in working order at this time, but was closed, as at Bray, and during the starting operation the lever operating this valve is idled. Therefore, fuel was being added to the fuel chamber in addition to that already pumped in by (Continued on page 9.)

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Regular Service Between

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Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

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ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	14th Dec.	14th Dec.
CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Project	Sailings from Hongkong.	(Subject to Alterations)
For	Steamship	On
8 TOW, S'hai & Tientsin...	Esang	Tues., 15th Dec. at 11 a.m.
Kobe & Moji...	Kumsang	Wed., 16th Dec. at 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG...	Loosang	Thurs., 17th Dec. at 11 a.m.
MANILA...	Loosang	Sat., 19th Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta...	Foosang	Thurs., 24th Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA...	Yuensang	Sat., 26th Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta...	Yatshing	Wed., 30th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing," "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMeward.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	21st Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	24th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND	Glengyle	15th Jan.

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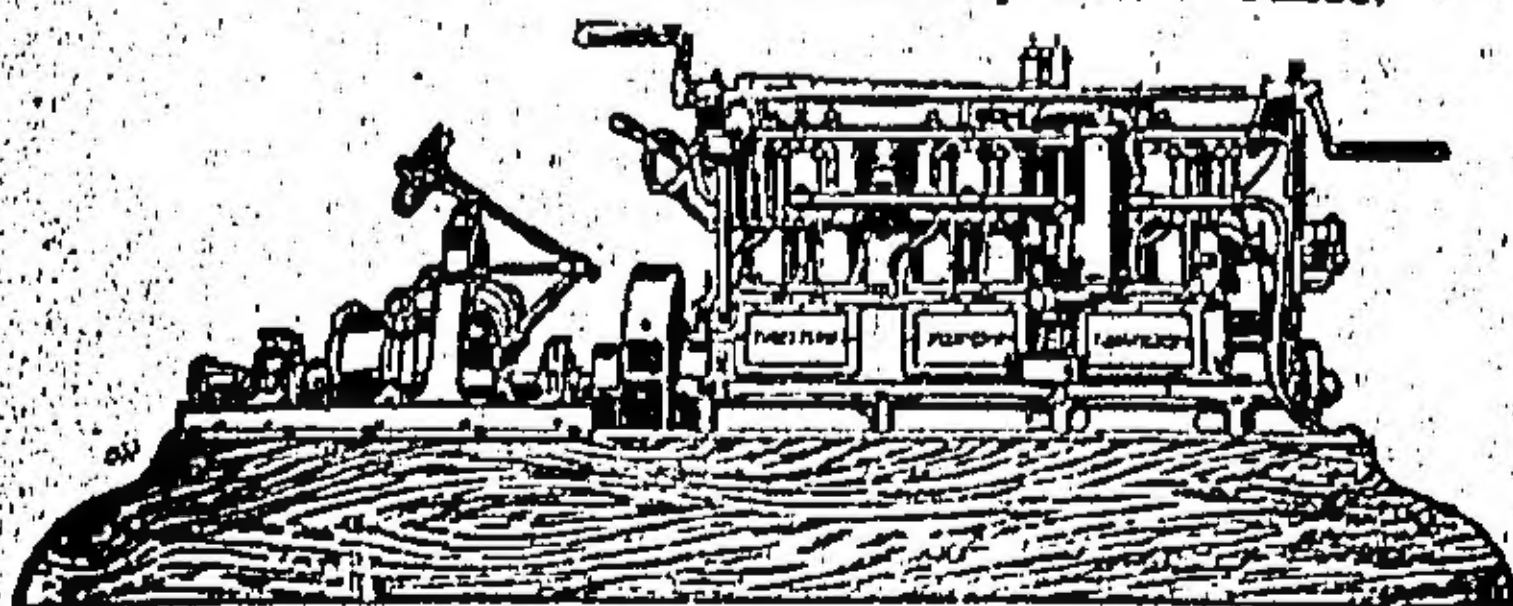
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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	18, Dec.
London & Hull	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	21, Dec.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kitang M.	N. Y. K.	23, Dec.
Marseilles via Ports	Nera	M. M.	29, Dec.
L'don, S'pore, via Pang, C'bo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via B.C. & S'he via S'hai &c.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	15, Dec.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	16, Dec.
Victoria, V'ver & Seattle etc.	Kenyon M.	B. L. L.	21, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	22, Dec.
Via B.C. & T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	24, Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	Saimosa	D. & Co.	24, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	5, Jan.
New York via Panama Canal	Chalister	D. & Co.	6, Jan.
Via B.C. & T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Canada M.	O. S. K.	6, Jan.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	19, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	15, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Cordillere	M. M.	15, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	15, Dec.
Kobe and Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	17, Dec.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Loosang	J. M. Co.	17, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haishing	D. L. Co.	18, Dec.
Manila	Loosang	J. M. Co.	19, Dec.
Moji and Kobe	Barri M.	D. & Co.	21, Dec.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Singapore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	R'gon M.	N. Y. K.	25, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	27, Dec.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Surat	B. L.	28, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Nile	P. & O.	30, Dec.
S'pore, Pang & C'outta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	30, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore, Port Sh'm, Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Shanghai	Tjitarom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwoong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	E. half N.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	E. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	E. half J.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

The s.s. "SHIMOSA"

sails on or about the 24th December.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

The s.s. "CHALISTER"

sails on or about the 30th December.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA will be despatched from this port on Wednesday, December 16, at noon, for San Francisco, via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
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FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

JAPAN PORTS, & MANILA.

s.s. "PERSIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, Dec. 10th, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday, Dec. 14th, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Saturday, Dec. 12th, 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Jan. 8th, 1915; otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1914.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Hainan Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,001, 6th inst.	Harman Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,001, 6th inst.
Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,001, 6th inst.	Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,001, 6th inst.
Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,001, 6th inst.	Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,001, 6th inst.
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SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Agents.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong 9th October, 1914. General Agents.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The Steamship

"KENKON MARU"

will be despatched from Hongkong for above ports on the 21st December.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED. Agents.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1914.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE WIDTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	HEIGHT OF SIDING	WIDTH OF TIE-ROPS
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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	50' top bottom	30'	5'	5"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	200'	50' top bottom	30'	5'	5"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	200'	50' top bottom	30'	5'	5"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	200'	50' top bottom	30'	5'	5"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	200'	50' top bottom	30'	5'	5"
Patent Slip, No. 3 Kowloon	200'	50' top bottom	30'	5'	5"
WAI-KO-KU-SUI					
Corporation Dock	200'	50'	30'	5'	5"
ABERDEEN					
Hong Kong Dock	200'	50'	30'	5'	5"
Whampoa Dock	200'	50'	30'	5'	5"

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H. M. OYER & Co., M.N. Society Dock, Kowloon.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH SUCCESSES EVERYWHERE.

GERMAN TROOPS PANIC-STRICKEN.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph"]

Russian Success Continues.

Dec. 14, 8.35 a.m.

An official statement issued at Petrograd says:—We have successfully concluded the offensive on the whole front of the Mlawa region and have captured the enemy's position from Przasnysz to Ciechanow and pursued him towards the frontier.

A cavalry charge has inflicted heavy loss on the enemy. The Germans continue a desperate offensive on the Lwow and Nowo front, losing heavily.

We have captured a new position north of Bzura. The battles south of Oranow and in the Opatowians continue unchanged.

Montenegrin Progress.

Dec. 14, 8.35 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Cetinje reports that the Montenegrins have occupied Visegrad and captured many prisoners and stores. (Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

Circular No. 90 states:—The Germans have achieved the evacuation of the left bank of the Yser Canal, north of the ferry house. This bank is now occupied by the Allies.

Artillery fighting continues in the Arras district, and more to the south the French have destroyed a German counter-mine. The German workmen were thrown into the air and their trench was overwhelmed. The French artillery silenced the enemy's artillery and dispersed infantry platoons. In Valenciennes French heavy artillery silenced the enemy's field guns and machine guns. One French aviator observed, between Oisy and Courtecon, the destruction of a whole howitzer battery. Artillery fighting and a few infantry engagements took place in the Perthe and Bois-Lagurrie regions, while at Douxouds the French gunnery destroyed two enemy batteries, one of heavy guns and the other of anti-aircraft artillery.

The French have blown up in the Calonne region a block-house and destroyed several trenches. The explosion caused a panic among the German troops, who fled away terror-stricken.

From December 4 to 10 the Serbian Army took twenty-one thousand prisoners. (Havas Telegram.)

Dec. 12, 6.50 a.m.

We are on the west bank of the Yser Canal, which the enemy has been obliged to evacuate.

We have silenced the enemy's battery in the Nampel region. Our heavy artillery silenced a field battery in the Aisne region and destroyed a German howitzer battery.

A few infantry engagements took place in Perthe and Bois-Lagurrie regions, which turned out to our advantage. We blew up a block-house and destroyed several trenches.

On the heights of the Meuse, our artillery destroyed two German batteries.

The Allies have addressed to the King of Serbia congratulations on the brilliant conduct of the Serbian troops in routing three Austrian Army Corps and taking upwards of twenty thousand prisoners.

The Russians have repulsed in the Mlawa region, violent German attacks. They again took up the offensive against the columns which were retiring in disorder.

In the region of Lwow German attacks were repulsed. The Russians are pursuing the offensive round about Oranow.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Musketry (Standard Test).—Musketry (Trained men only) will be carried out as follows: Saturday 19th, Right Section M. G. Co. at 2.30 p.m. Sunday 20th, Centre Section M. G. Co. at 9.30 a.m. All members of the Artillery Battery who failed to attend last week end must attend on one of the above dates to complete their course. Members must attend punctually at the times stated above; any man attending late will not be allowed to fire. Note. Only members who have fired Part I can fire the Standard Test. Officers on duty in the Butts Saturday, 19th, Lieut. A. B. Wright. Officers on duty in the Butts Sunday, 20th, Lieut. C. Smith. Officers Sections will see that one of their officers attends to take charge of the firing point and that sufficient N.C.O.'s attend to assist the Instructor.

Special Note.—Every member of the Corps, including those

exempted from attending parades must fire the Musketry Course. They must attend on the days allotted to their respective units. Every member failing to fire the Course will be counted non-efficient.

Parades.—Parades for to-day, 5.15 p.m., Left Section M. G. Co., 10 p.m. drill. Remainder as ordered. Parades for Tuesday 15th inst: 6.15 a.m., No. 1 Section Artillery 10 p.m. drill. Remainder, Musketry Exercises under Company Officers. 5.15 p.m., No. 2 Section Artillery and Left Section M. G. Co. 10 p.m. drill. Scouts Co. Musketry Exercises under Company Officers. Centre Section M. G. Co. parade at Kowloon Docks at 5.10 p.m. Launch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Detail.—On duty, No. 1 Sec. Artillery, Right Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Co. Officers on duty, Capt. Churchill, Lieut. Kennett and Lieut. Smith. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Kennett. To furnish Guard to-night, Civil Service Co.; to-morrow, No. 1 Section Artillery Battery. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Sergt. Barlow; to-morrow, Sergt. Crawford.

THE BOXING.

Two Men Quickly "Outed."

There was a poor attendance at the City Hall on Saturday evening to witness the boxing, and this was accounted for to a considerable extent by the popular "smoker" which was being held at the Phoenix Club. It was a pity the attendance was small, as the boxing was of a very good and genuine order. There was none of the long-drawn-out stalling just to make the programme a full one, and immediately the opportunity came for "putting it across" a man it was not lost by the favoured party. The opening contest was that of a six-round go between Kid Marriott and "Nigger" Jackson, and the fight that Marriott put up was surprising and proved what we observed in our comments on the training. He was slow to get the measure of Jackson, perhaps, but when he did find what was obvious to the spectator for quite a time—that the "Nigger" rarely covered his stomach—he sent up points with remarkable speed and repaid the punishment he had received in the first two rounds. Marriott won a good fight.

Turner v. Buckley.

Stoker Turner met Pie Buckley in a six-round fight in the feather-weight division. Turner opened in a most impressive manner. His style was something new in local boxing; he worked his two hands with equal effect; was always up on his man; could punch fiercely; smothered well, gloves to face and arms to body; so that he left little for his opponent to work upon. His speed was terrific, but, however, not lasting. For a couple of rounds he smashed Buckley round the ring, scarcely allowing him any respite from the ropes. He literally drove him into corners and hammered at him, leaving no space between him and his opponent for retaliation. This method was something new to Buckley, and it was only by sheer pluck and stamina that he survived what appeared to be a fatal opening. After being "all but" in the second round, Buckley came to surprisingly in the third round. Turner, it was to be seen, had either reckoned too much of the progress he had made and underestimated his man, or had become a little weary. As a matter of fact it appeared to be both. He thought to win in two rounds and expended himself to that end. The third and fourth rounds went to Buckley, the fifth was even, and the last round, by a narrow margin, went to Turner. He was declared the winner, but was lucky to win.

Smith v. Colquitt.

In the middleweight class Seaman Smith was defeated by Pte. Colquitt, the sponge being thrown in at the end of the fifth round, Smith being unable to use his thumb or further suffer the pain caused by knocking it up in the fourth round. Smith opened very cleverly and made Colquitt a little uneasy by his dashing style. It was another instance of too much being done at the opening and too little left for the finish. After the second round, the fight had gone so fast, owing to the speedy work of Smith, that he was blowing like a grampus, whilst it must be said for Colquitt that, despite his hammering and the trying mixing that took place, he was as fresh as the proverbial pair meet again, though Colquitt would be the favourite.

Simmonds v. Lamb.

Signalman Lamb left nothing to speculation as regards the verdict in his fight with Seaman Simmonds for the lightweight championship of the Colony (amateur). The first round opened with speed and finished fairly even. In the second round, Lamb found a way to overcome the awkward stance of Simmonds and very soon got him pinned on to the ropes. Here

BRITONS IN GERMANY.

All of Military Age to Interned.

Amsterdam, Nov. 6. According to a telegram from Berlin, the German Government has ordered all British subjects of military age to be interned in camp at Ruhleben. It is stated this measure has been taken because the British Government has vouchsafed no reply to Germany's request for the release of able-bodied German civilians now interned in England.

An Amsterdam telegram from Reuter states that the American Consulate at Leipzig has urgently recommended British women and children to leave Germany.

A message received at Rome from Vienna by the "Exchange" Co. says that Mr. O'Shaughnessy, former American Charge d'Affaires in Mexico, acting under instructions from the American Embassy in Vienna, has just concluded a visit to the concentration camps where British and French prisoners are interned.

This official report declares that the prisoners are satisfied with their treatment. Those possessed of funds are permitted to lodge in boarding-houses and hotels, while those dependent on the Government are given the same rations as the Austrian soldiers. They are also permitted, reports the "Exchange," to work for wages and are allowed to spend their earnings on themselves.

Wholesale Arrest of British Subjects.

Amsterdam, Nov. 7.—It is officially announced that on Nov. 1 there were in Germany as prisoners of war:

3,130 French officers, and 188,918 men.
3,121 Russian officers, and 183,772 men.
537 Belgian officers, and 34,907 men.
417 British officers and 15,730 men.

It is reported in Amsterdam from a Berlin source that 500 Englishmen, mostly students and merchants, were arrested yesterday morning and removed to the racing ground of Ruhleben, where there were already 400 Russian, French, and British "suspects."

A Copenhagen telegram from the Central News states that, according to a private despatch from Berlin, in addition to the five hundred Englishmen of military age arrested in Berlin, several thousand were arrested all over Germany. They are permitted to take with them bedclothes, toilet articles, and snirts. They are of all classes, mainly young business people and music students, but also include well-known merchants and manufacturers.

The wives accompanied them to the prison doors, but were not allowed inside. Later the prisoners were taken to the civilian prisoners' camp.

he bought an opening and got it. Crashing his right to the chin, he swung Simmonds from the ropes and, on his way towards the centre, he added his left, which completed the bargain and Simmonds went to the boards unconscious. Had there been any doubt about him being out, the thwack with which his head bumped the "splinters" removed it. He was carried unconscious and raving to his corner.

Richards v. Pethwick.

Sapper Richards put it all over Seaman Pethwick in the contest for the lightweight championship of the Colony, by putting him to sleep in the second round, after making a chopping block of him up to the final stage. The right of Richards, to which we have called attention in the past, did the damage. Pethwick looked for it, however, as he presented his jaw for the hammer with a frequency which brought about his undoing. There was no comparison in the men. It was a race between a thoroughbred and a mope.

WAR ITEMS.

Britain's Plan for Searching U. S. Ships.

Washington, November 2.—

Great Britain has proposed that American ships bound for northern European ports touch at some convenient Scotch port and submit to examination of their cargoes by British authorities, receiving in return certificates which will relieve them of annoyance of search by British and French cruisers during the remainder of their voyage. The State Department has not accepted the proposition, and indications are that it will be made the basis of a protest. Officials expect, however, that some amicable arrangement soon can be reached to relieve American shipping from the burden of search and detention when they have no contraband in their cargoes.

Too German Soldiers Said to be Deserters.

London, Oct. 30, 1.20 p.m.—A despatch to the Central News Agency from Amsterdam says it is reported that a hundred German soldiers have discarded their uniforms and crossed from Belgium into Dutch territory.

German Sailors Differ from German Soldiers.

In commenting upon the exploits of the Emden, the *Shipping Gazette*, London, remarks that these incidents afford further proof that in their war on the water the Germans are very different from the Germans on land. On the sea they play the game. On shore they appear to throw all the laws of God and man to the winds.

"Eau de Cologne" Is Now "Eau de Louvain."

Paris, November 1.—The readers of *Les Amusements* took a vote on a new name for Eau de Cologne, and decided on Eau de Louvain.

A New Kaiser Story.

The following story of the Kaiser is told by "Wayfarer" in the *Nation*:—

The Imperial motor-car was captured in one of the Polish engagements with one of the Kaiser's attendants in it. This gentleman was of so magnificent an appearance and uniform that he was taken for William himself, and an urgent message was despatched to Petrograd asking for instructions as to the disposal of the illustrious captive.

"In heaven's name, send him back again," was the reply.

One Every Three Weeks.

Paris, Nov. 6.

The *Journal* to-day declares that the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen are now turning out a dirigible every three weeks. This has been going on since the beginning of the war. All the airships are of the same rigid, so-called naval type, with a capacity of 22,000 metres.

Airship acceptance trials are carried out night and morning and include among other evolutions the dropping of bombs on floating targets. The new dirigibles are very silent, but their trials take up considerable time.

Admiral's Anger.

Admiral Sir Algernon de Horesy, presiding over the Isle of Wight Bench on Nov. 7, said to some lads charged with playing football in the street that they should be learning to shoot and to do their part to save the country from disaster. He added:

"When I see reports of football matches I say 'Good God! What has come to our people to be playing football when the country is in a life and death struggle!'"

German Students at Oxford.

Dr. G. K. Parkin, of the Rhodes Trust, in an interview with a reporter of the *Globe* on November 7, denied the report published in a provincial paper to the effect that the Rhodes Trustees will shortly take legal steps to annul the codicil to Mr. Rhodes's will

in which he made provision for the allocation of a certain number of Oxford scholarships to German students.

"There is no truth whatever in the report," said Dr. Parkin, who added: "We have found these scholars as interesting men as any we have had. They have invariably expressed great satisfaction with their life at the University, and strong affection for Oxford."

"We should be sorry to lose them, and one of our trustees, in writing to me lately, expressed the hope that in the future we should see a new Germany arise which would send its men again, and so justify the hope that Mr. Rhodes entertained about the influence of his scholarships."

A Forthcoming Alliance?

General Oba, the Japanese Military Attaché with the Russian Commander-in-Chief, after an Imperial audience at Tsarskoe Selo, conversed with a representative of the *Bourse* *Gazette*, to whom he frankly admitted his earnest wish to see the present amicable Russo-Japanese relations converted into a formal alliance. He asserted that such an alliance would be enthusiastically welcomed by the entire Japanese people, high and low, including the Government. The General expressed the opinion that Russo-Japanese interests coincided, not only in the Far East, but generally in all questions of world policy.

M. Ivolosky, M. Sazanoff, and Baron Motono perfectly appreciated the situation, and did much to strengthen the Russo-Japanese friendship. The moment had now arrived to pronounce the last word and conclude a formal alliance, from which both sides would undoubtedly gain.—*National Review*.

Man With Passports.

Paris, November 6. Some days ago the police arrested a man who is charged with having obtained 15,000 francs (£600) by means of a forged cheque.

He declared that his name was Etti, and that he was a British officer who had served in the South African War, but later said that his name was Legay, and that he had come to Paris to sell fifty thousand horses. The man speaks several languages, and has several passports, one of which, given by the military authorities at Lille, authorises him to go to Paris to put himself at the disposal of the British Ambassador.—*Central News*.

"War-Bread" for Austria.

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.

By order of the Austrian Government bakers are now allowed to supply the public with so-called "war-bread," containing 70 per cent. of rye or wheat, and 30 per cent. of maize or potato flour.—*Reuter*.

British Atlantic Prizes.

Havana, Nov. 7.

The British steamer *Hortensius*, from Buenos Ayres reports that British warships captured five German prizes off the Brazilian coast on October 17.—*Central News*.

Southend Wireless.

Harold Fochtenberger, the German wireless engineer who was charged with failing to register and with being in possession of a revolver and electrical apparatus connected with wireless telegraphy, was handed over to the military authorities by the Woolwich magistrate on November 6.

At the last hearing it was stated that a complete wireless installation had been found at Fochtenberger's home on the coast near Southend-on-Sea, where he admitted that he spent all his week-ends.

Divisional Detective Inspector Brown stated that, having regard to the facts of the case, he would ask leave to withdraw the police charge. Mr. Symonds accordingly discharged Fochtenberger, who was escorted to barracks by an armed military guard.

MR. MARK HAMBURG AWARDED DAMAGES.

£500 for Being Called a German.

Mr. Mark Hambourg, the famous pianist, brought an action in the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Bray and a special jury against the London Mail, Ltd., for damages for alleged libel published in the *London Mail*. The printers, Messrs. Walbrook and Co., were also sued. The jury awarded Mr. Hambourg £500 damages, and judgment was entered accordingly with costs.

Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., for the plaintiff, said the jury were only asked to determine the amount of the damages for the plaintiff, who brought his action for libel. He was a pianist of world-wide reputation; he was a Russian, the son of a Russian, and his grandparents were Russian. Both plaintiff and his father had been naturalised many years ago. There was, therefore, no question as to the plaintiff's nationality.

The Libel.

The libel complained of was published on Sept. 5, 1914, in the *London Mail*, under the heading "Things We Want to Hear," and ran:

How long it is since Mark Hambourg discovered that he is a famous Russian pianist; and if he did not consider himself a German in the old days at Broadways.

Counsel mentioned that the plaintiff was married to the daughter of Sir Kenneth Muir Mackenzie, private secretary to the Lord Chancellor. He was British by adoption. When the libel was published we were at war with Germany, and Germans were certainly not popular in this country.

On Sept. 1, Mr. Hambourg was booked to play at Ormer, and so serious was the effect, that the bills of the concert were posted over with the notice that he was a German, and the police came to the people who were getting up the concert to enquire into the matter. It was only upon the assurance that the plaintiff was a Russian and not a German that the concert was allowed to proceed.

British by Adoption.

Counsel added that the plaintiff consulted Sir George Lewis, and defendants ultimately said that they regretted that a paragraph was "inadvertently inserted" appearing to suggest that the plaintiff was of German origin. The defendants then explained in the paper the facts concerning the plaintiff, and said they had always been admirers of the plaintiff's musical genius.

Mr. Mark Hambourg, giving evidence, said he was born in Russia in 1876, and his parents and grandparents were Russian. He was proud to belong to the Russian Empire. "I am British by adoption, but I owe my art to Russia," Mr. Hambourg added.

Mr. Marshall Hall:—You do not owe anything to German Kultur?—Nothing. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Bray, in summing up, observed that at this time to refer to a man as a German would probably submit him to some annoyance.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

CLOSING UP SALES.

D. CHELLARAM.

SILK STORE.

56, Queen's Road Central, is removing from the above premises to 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, and is offering all the goods at a reduction 50 per cent. off the prices, for only two weeks. Early inspection solicited. Hongkong, 14th December, 1914.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY
the 16th December, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Ming to Tseung Dynasties comprising:
Five coloured, Blue and White Vases, Plates, Bowls, Figures, Incense Burners, Snuff Bottles, Jade Ornaments, Old Bronzes, etc., etc.

Terms:—As usual.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Tuesday, the 15th December, 1914.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
FRIDAY,
the 18th December, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
40 Cases Hoehh "Extra Dry" Champagne (qts. & pts.)
10 cases Guillemer "Extra Dry" Champagne (qts.)
20 cases Spanish Sherry
15 cases Dutch Gin
16 cases English Gin
20 cases Claret
also
30 cases John Begg's Whisky.
On view from Thursday, the 17th December.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAILING YACHT "GWEN"—(Hayward-Hayes Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply **GEO. P. LAMMERT.**

NOTICE

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.
PORCELAIN FILLINGS.
The Latest Improvements for Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma Tokyo.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,
34, Queen's Road Central (Corner of Flower Street.)
Telephone 52.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from **HIMROD'S CURE** for **ASTHMA**.
FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.
Beware of imitations.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"KUTSANG"
having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after noon the 9th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show paper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 15th December.

The Thrilling Drama
4,000 Feet Long—in 3 Parts.
"IN THE CONSUL'S UNIFORM"
The Latest Gaumont Graphic and a Variety of Comic and Interesting Pictures.

BERT FLATT & FLO BROOKS.
Musical Entertainers.
Look out for the 3rd Series of
WAR PICTURES.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

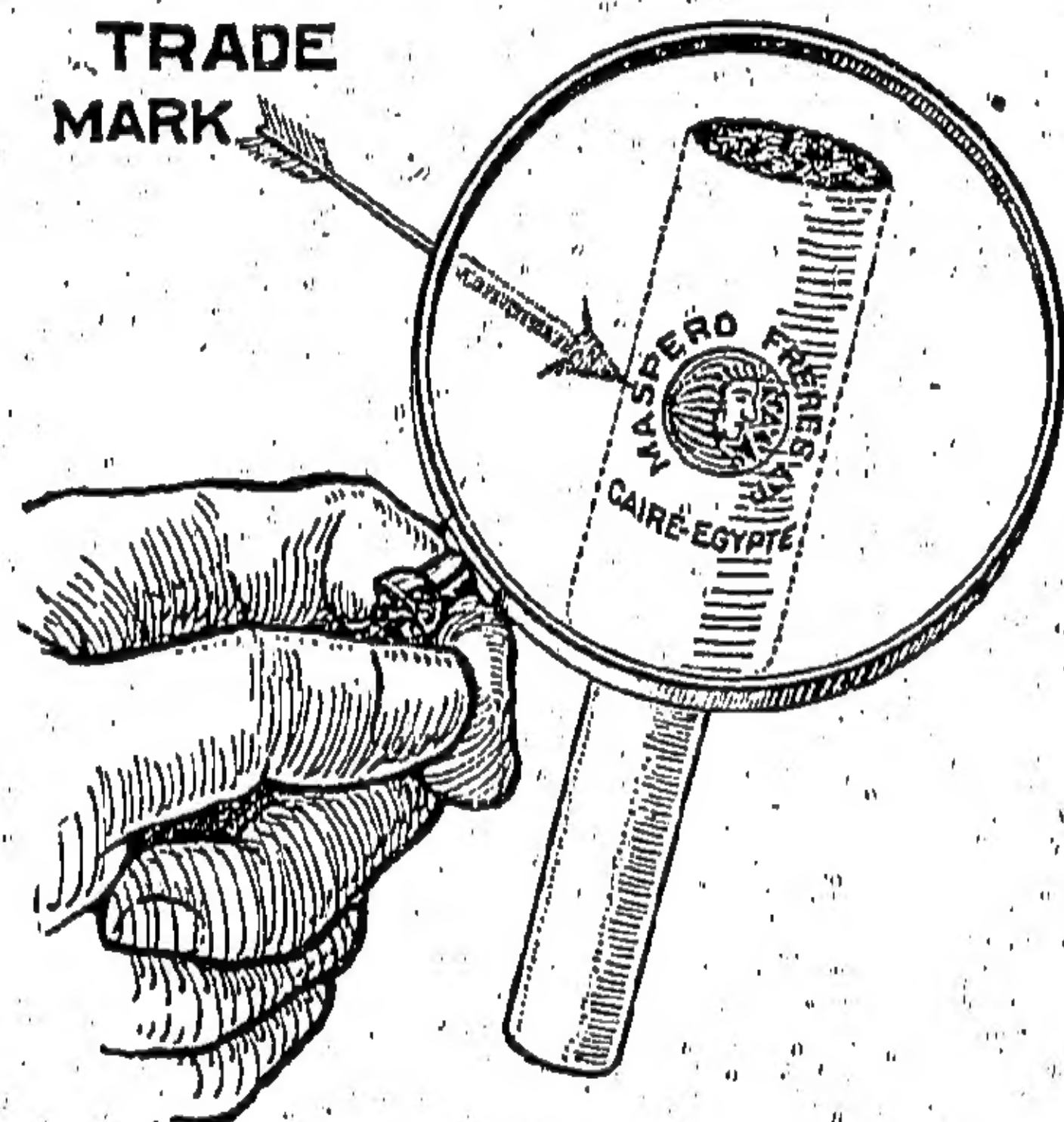
4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday, 12th December.
WELLS v BLAKE
A great Boxing picture and the knock-out match.
"A RACE FOR A HUSBAND"
in 3 parts—Length 4,000 Feet.
A great screaming Comedy.
"PATHE'S WAR CAZETTE"—5th Series

Coming soon: "ROCAMBOLE" 3rd Series.

NOTICES.

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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
"FELUCCA" Cigarettes.
Fresh Supplies Arriving Weekly.

MAKE IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using **IZAL** every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get **IZAL**, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells. **IZAL**—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.



Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.
Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection"
and
"Rules of Health."

One Gallon of **IZAL** makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

AGENTS:
W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

BEST KNOWN IN THE WORLD.
VARNISHES, PAINTS, COLOURS, ENAMELS, etc.
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of all kinds of Varnishes, Paints, etc. for all purposes.
HONGKONG BRANCH, Alexandra Building.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast,—Shiu	"	21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	"	19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	"	16
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	"	26
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set	12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	50
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	"	22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each	12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	"	12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	"	20
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
" Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-heuk	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	26
" Leg,—Yeung Pei	"	26
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	"	24
" Saddle	"	27
Pigs Chiddings,—Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains,—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb.	14
" Fry,—Chu Chap	"	18
" Head,—Chu Tau	"	18
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each	12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	"	26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	"	—
" Leg,—Chu Pei	"	30
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yan	"	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	each	8
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb.	27
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yan	"	22
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yan	"	27
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard,—Chu Yan	"	22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	Cts.	30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	lb.	30
Ducks,—Ap	"	24
Doves,—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese,—Ngo	"	34
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	25
Snake,—Sha Tsai	each	23
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	65
" Hen, " " Nai	"	45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream,—Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp,—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish,—Ohik Yu	"	15
Codfish,—Man Yu	"	18
Crabs,—Hoi	"	24
Cuttle Fish,—Mak Yu	"	18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	"	14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish,—Tit To She	"	12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sai Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	"	45
Gardoon,—Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings,—Tso Pak	"	23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	23
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach,—Wu Yu	"	23
Loach,—Lung Ha	"	30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	"	20
Menk Fish,—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet,—Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	"	24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Pearl,—Tau Lo	"	24
Pike,—Fa Pan Fong	"	18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret,—Hak Chong	"	23
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	"	40
Ray,—Pai Fa Sha	"	12
Rook Fish,—Shak Kau Kung	"	18
Rosach,—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon,—Ma Yu	"	35
Shark,—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate,—Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps,—Ha	"	24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	"	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	"	32
Tench,—Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	"	64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chesfoo)—Tis Chun Ping Kho	"	—
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	—
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	"	8
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Fong Lai	"	—

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Carambola,—Yeung To	...	10	楊桃
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	each	12	椰子
Grapes,—Po Tai Tsz	lb.	30	金華糖
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	"	8	山檸檬
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	"	10	荔枝乾
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30	荔枝乾
" Fresh	"	—	—
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	—	—
" Sweet	"	—	—
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay	"	—	—
" (Canton), Cookin,—Sha Li	"	10	—
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	"	10	花生
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tsz	"	8	—
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pan Ti Po Lo	each	—	—
" 2nd,—Chung-tang Po Lo	"	—	—
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	lb.	3	—
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	—	—
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each	15	—
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwai	"	—	—
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb.	15	—
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	"	—	—
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	—	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

羊	Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb	—
牛	Chenk	—	—
牛	Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tan	"	—
肩	(French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	"	—
豬	" Sprout,—Ah Choi	"	8
心	" Long,—Tau Kok	"	10
豬	Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each	8
豬	Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	"	8
蹄	Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	"	8
油	" Red,—Hung Ke	"	6
肝	Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	"	10
	Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	"	14
	Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb.	8
	Carrots,—Kam Si lu	"	12
	Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	"	12
	Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	"	30
	" Red,—Hung Fa Chin	"	18
	" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	"	12
	Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	"	10
	Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
	Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb	8
	Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	"	6
	" old,—Lo Keung	"	8
肉	Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	"	15
頭	Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	5
心	Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	"	1
腰	Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
肝	" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
仔	Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	"	35
	Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	—
生	Okraes	lb	12
牛	Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
牛	" Green,—Shang Chong	"	6
仔	" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	8
肉	Parsley,—Kun Tsi	lb.	8
腸	Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb.	3
	Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	"	—
	" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsz	"	—
	" Japan,—Yut Fan Shu Tsz	"	3
	" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsz	"	8
	" Foochow,—Fook-chow Shu Tsz	"	—
	Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	"	3
	Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsz	"	3
	Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	12
	Sage,—Tse So	"	—
	Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	"	8
	Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	"	5
	Tomatoes,—Fan Ke	"	8
	Taros,—Wu Tau	"	6
	Turnips Funtl, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	5
	" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	"	—
	Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	"	4
	(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	"	—
	Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	"	16
	" Lily root,—Lin Nga	"	6
	Yams,—Ta Shu	"	8
	English,—Yeung Kan Choi	"	—
	Tau	"	拌

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain
Austria	Russia
Turkey	France
	Belgium
	Japan
	Serbia
	Montenegro

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1909.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected severe. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilization proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgium continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evacuation of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drie between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scene outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship.

August 9.—Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Ayrcourt and Oirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23.

August 17.—French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 18.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 19.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liège and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians for Austrians along the Drina.

August 22.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 23.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advances in East Prussia continue. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 24.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 25.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 26.—Aplia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 27.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezières.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haalioz. Announced that in seven days fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 7.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaruka, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 8.—Forces of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy.

Sept. 13.—German New Herberichs, German troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinay and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 3,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the River Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Oressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tientsin.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Omar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tientsin, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Ospe Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Traz to the sea. H.M.S. Hawk sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast. Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, not ably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orfeld arrives at La Palm with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica; and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tientsin silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jaldia Bay and sinks

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tientsin announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tientsin is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Coos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Raddi River, German East Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

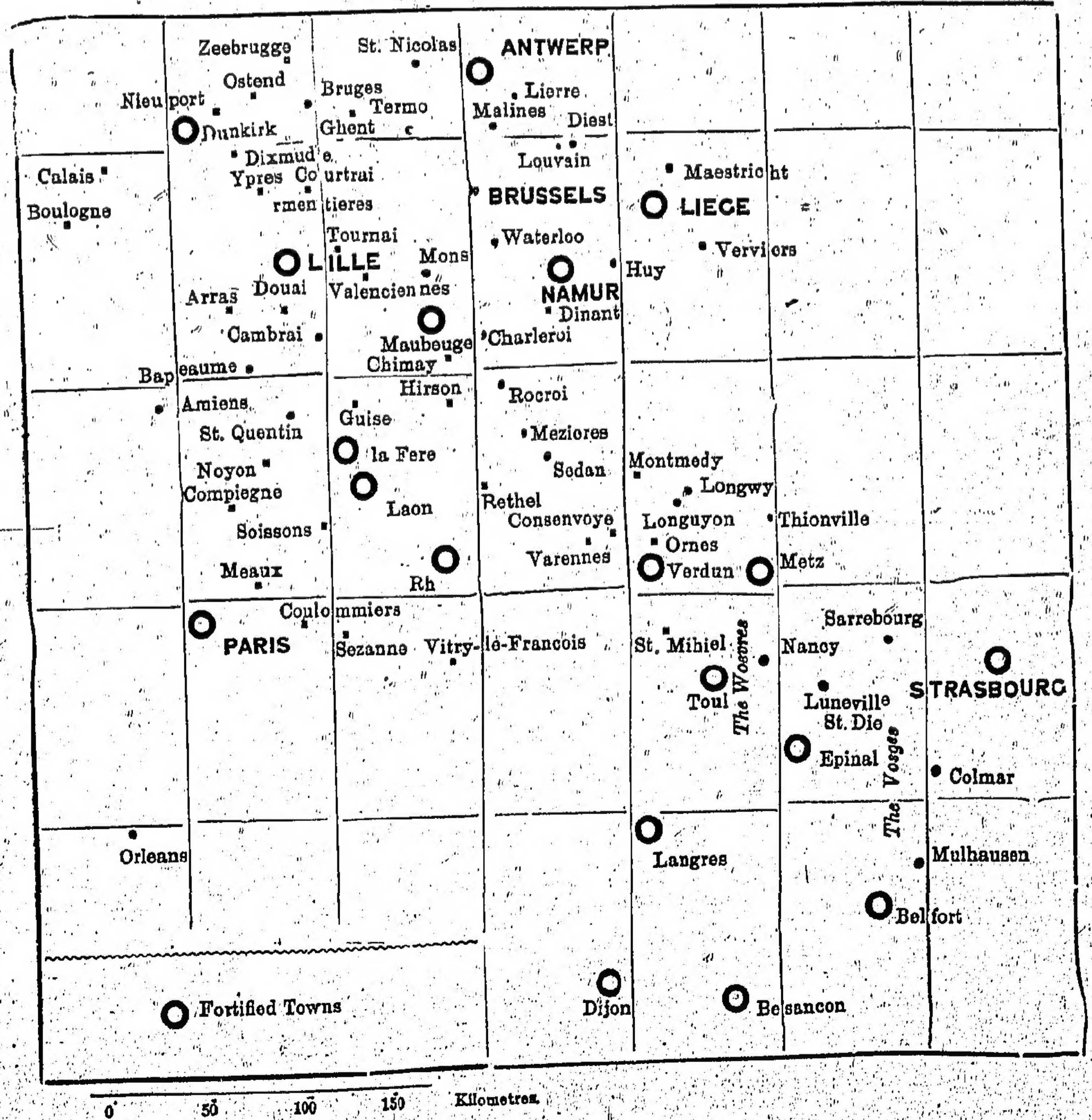
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies have strengthened their positions in Flanders and a German advance is regarded as impossible.

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8).

November 16.—Votes for £225,000,000, and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attacked and drove Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retreating. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the Warta. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czenstochowa and Craoov. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopa, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorizes Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zebrugge. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation, in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers Malachite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the

engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales' Fund totals £4,000,000. King George and President Poincaré visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De Weyland captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of £160,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Servians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

December 9.—General Deyers meets tragic end in engagement on the Vaal River. Announced that German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser Nürnberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Biesse and Vermelles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

Germans Accused of Plan to Embroil China.

London, Oct. 30.—The Daily Telegraph has received the following message from its correspondent in Peking. Widespread attention is being aroused by the desperate efforts of German agents to instill hatred and fear of Great Britain and Japan and somehow to embroil China, thereby embarrassing both the commerce and the military resources of the Far Eastern allies. German military officers are very closely associated with this movement.

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POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong and Canton Steamship Company.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETTE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS IN FULL WORKING ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT, IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY—CRETE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SYRIA, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended. Unregistered letters and Post-Cards may now be sent to Tsingtau.

On and after this date the names of steamers carrying mail to all parts of the world will be reinserted.

The Chenan, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Tuesday, the 10th ult., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The Nankin, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Sunday, the 13th ult., and is due to arrive here on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 8 a.m.

The Shidzuoka Maru, with the American Mail is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 20th inst.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Chenan, 16th inst.
English, Nankin, 19th inst.
American, Shidzuoka Maru, 20th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Shanghai & North China—Per ESANG, 15th inst. 10 a.m.
Amoy & Manila—Per LINAN, 15th inst. 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moli, Victoria, B. O. C. via Seattle & United Kingdom via Canada—Per AWA MARU, 15th Dec., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 15th inst. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 15th Dec., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KIUKIANG, 15th inst. 3 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO M., 15th Dec., 4 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Singam, Br. s.s. 1,647, Trowbridge, 14th inst.—Haliphong, Gen.—B. & S.

Swindon, Br. s.s. 3,242, W. G. Jones, 12th inst.—Cardiff, 21th Oct. Coal—Admiralty.

Tango Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,475, K. Sojeda, 14th inst.—Nakasaki, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Devawansa, Br. s.s. 1,947, C. W. Shearer, 14th inst.—Hobhow, 12th inst. Gen.—Ondt.

Kuichow, Br. s.s. 1,320, Forsyth, 14th inst.—Tientsin, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 13th inst.—Swatow, 12th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Tenn, Br. s.s. 1,130, Walker, 13th inst.—Manila, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Chinkiang, Br. s.s. 1,229, G. R. Alaisle, 12th inst.—Swatow, 11th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Kumsang, Br. s.s. 9,077, J. Wheeler, 12th inst.—Singapore, 4th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Taihuun, Chinese s.s. Westerlund, 13th inst.—Tientsin, 6th inst. Ground nuts.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Loksang, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 13th inst.—Haiphong, 9th inst. Rice.—J. M. & Co.

Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,221, Meathrel, 13th inst.—Shanghai, 10th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Ryusho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,743, Kaneda, 14th inst.—Dairen, 8th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.

Taiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,630, J. Jumolo, 14th inst.—Chingwangtao, 6th inst. Coal.—M. B. K.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Haitan from Foochow etc.—P. W. Parker, C. Humphreys, A. G. Coppin, A. Fothergill, W. B. Walker, Mrs. Stirling.

Per s.s. Luchow from Shanghai—Messrs. Musso, Asker, Roberts.

Per s.s. Chinkiang from Bangkok—Dr. Carthew, Luking Waychansir.

Per s.s. Kuichow from Tientsin—Mrs. B. A. Hill, Mr. Philip, Miss Morney.

Per s.s. Tango Maru from Nagasaki—Messrs. H. Jimbo, T. Koi, A. E. Lewis, Loo Siow-ling, Sub-Lt. M. Ohtsuka, A. M. Ramsay, Rev. & Mrs. J. Sanderson, R. Ugaki, Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Welch, Lt. Comdr. S. Yoshimoto, J. Ito, K. Sato, S. Tokita, O. Tsuboi, Miss K. Toda.

WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per TANGO M., 16th Dec., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, Canada, San Francisco—Per PERSEA, 16th inst., 11 a.m.

Chinwangtao—Per ALBANA, 16th inst. 11 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 16th Dec. noon.

THURSDAY 17th Dec.

Shanghai & N. China—Per LUCHOW, 17th inst. 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 18th Dec.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, the 17th Dec. at 5 p.m.—Per MALTA, 18th Dec. 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 18th Dec., 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 19th Dec.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per ST. ALBANS, 19th inst. 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 22nd Dec. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 22nd Dec. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd Dec.

Straits, Colombo, Suez Port Said, Marseilles, & United Kingdom—Per KITANO M., 23rd inst. 9 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

14th Dec., to 20th Dec., 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	8.30	4.30
Tues.	8.15	4.15
Wed.	8.00	4.00
Thurs.	7.45	3.45
Fri.	7.30	3.30
Sat.	7.15	3.15
Sun.	7.00	3.00

in morning, a afternoon.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon Haddock, Kippers & Co.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 14th at noon—No returns from Indo-China.

Pressure has decreased moderately along the China coast and increased over Japan. The anticyclone has weakened and spread eastward, and a depression is situated to the north of Hokkaido.

Strong monsoon will prevail over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong.

South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooks. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 14th Dec., a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds	Weather
Wanchow	7a	29.90	16	51	0	0
Namur	6a	29.18			sw	1
Hokodate		29.89			w	2
Tokio		29.97			w	1
Kobe		30.13			0	0
Nagasaki		30.15			0	1
Kagima		30.17			n	1
Shima		30.16			sw	1
Kobe		29.16			nnw	4
Chefoo		30.03	35	62	sw	4
Wanchow		30.03	35	62	sw	4
Hankow						
Shanghai						
Chungking						
Shanghai		30.28	30		sw	2
Gutzlaff		30.28	43		w	3
Sharp P.	7a	30.29	54		nw	1
Amoy		30.27	52	60	no	2
Swatow		30.32	50	73	no	2
Taihou	5a	30.28			s	1
Taihou		30.21			n	4
Kohun		30.16			ne	6
P'ores		30.21			no	8
Canton	6a	30.33	51	66	n	10
H'kong		30.27	55	47	n	10
Cap Rock		30.25			n	4
Macao		30.25	53		n	10
Pakhoi	9a					
Haihow						
Phulien	6a					
Tourane						
O. St. J.		30.08	71		n	2
Amoy		29.98	74		n	0
Manila		29.95	78		n	1
Lagapan	9a	29.99	80		n	2
Iloilo					n	1
Bacolod		29.95	83		e	2
Cebu						
Lubian						

C. W. Jeffries, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 14.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wst.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous

Day	On date	On date
Barometer	30.24	30.27
Temperature	61	53
Humidity	45	47
Wind Direction	ESE	N
Force	3	1
Weather	b	o
Rain		
Highest open air Temperature on the 14th	61	
Lowest	53	

H.K. Observatory, 14th December.

T. T. OLAXTON, Director.

MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON via Usual Ports of Call	Malta Capt. G. W. Cockman R.N.E.	d'light 19th Dec.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yoko- hama	Nankin Capt. G. Manley	3 p.m. 19th Dec.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO- HAMA	Nile Capt. H. Powell	about 30th Dec.	Freight & P'sage
L'DON via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nagoya Capt. W. H. Sweny R.N.R.	noon. 1st Jan.	Freight & P'sage